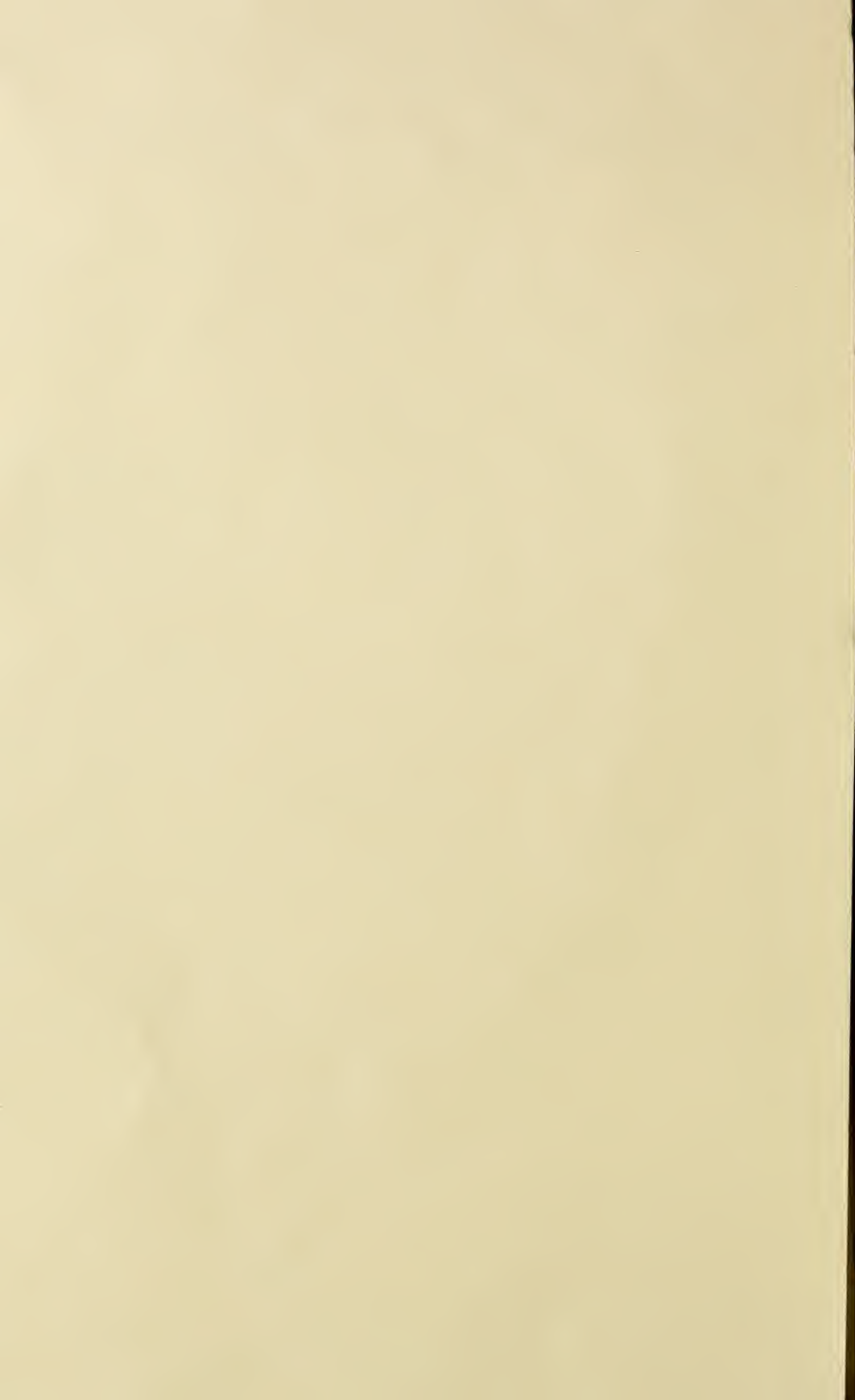


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THE MARYLAND FARMER:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture, and Rural Economy.

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THE FUTURE FARMER.

Progress and improvement in every branch of husbandry, which are reliably recorded in the agricultural journals and reports of the respective periods, will give to the producer of the last quarter of the current century immense advantages over his predecessors.

Although there may have been men in the agricultural arena, of each successive epoch, of equal sagacity, judgment, skill and industry, to any who may be the leading spirits of the next centennial quarter, yet their aggregate achievements in the varied art will doubtless be obscurely eclipsed, and the world will behold it with admiration and astonishment.

But results so wonderful as to convulse the world with emotions of delight, and to build commemorative monuments to one after another, as time withdraws them from the vast stage on which they so nobly performed their part, that their praises, disseminated by the press, will echo from hill to hill, across plain and ocean, until antipodes shall join in tributes of praise—yet those results, seemingly and really so great and valuable, that they may suddenly make many rich and renowned, will all be based on the recorded, accumulated experience of the current and past periods, and could never have been reached but for it.

Perhaps, not least among those valuable experiences, may be some acquired in 1875, and recorded in this journal. The comprehensive art of agriculture, so varied and complicated, is, from a great variety of causes, constantly and materially changing. Prominent among those causes, is the effect of improvements in internal transportation, greatly augmented by "railroad wars," through which products are carried a thousand miles for the actual cost of wagon transportation a distance of but twenty. This puts the production of lands worth from five to twenty dollars per acre in market, in competition with that of the same kinds, grown on land which has cost from one hundred to three

hundred dollars or more per acre. This disparity will force a radical change in production.

The acknowledge parent of invention—necessity, will multiply indefinitely, and a variety in production, and new modes of performing labor will be inaugurated, completely revolutionizing long practiced and established systems. This and similar influences will awaken and develop latent, dormant energies in producers, all tending to the great consummation that we have predicted for the progressive farmer of the future.

Reports come to us from all quarters, that production is unremunerative; that crops of all kinds have cost more than they will bring. This is true alike with the grower of cotton—all the cereals—of that great staple of Maine, the potato—of wool, mutton and beef, and even the dairyman, whom so many have envied, are complaining. It is impossible to predict what great changes this condition of things will develop and eventuate in; but it is certain that they will be marked, and prominent among them will no doubt be seen new and cheaper modes of producing, harvesting and marketing.

These have all been greatly reduced during the past decade, but still greater reduction is to be the legitimate offspring of that prolific mother—necessity.

Exchangers of commodities too, of all kinds, are all complaining that too much competition exists in every branch. This evil, however, if the Grangers carry out their avowed purpose, is to be removed, the exchanger is to be starved out. They say there are to be but two classes, manufacturer and producer. The question arises, and it is a serious one, and must be answered speedily, if the policy of the Grangers is carried out.

There is only one field open to the host thus forced to seek, somewhere and somehow, a livelihood, which they must have, and that is in the field of agricultural production.

Those with small means, which embraces the mass under consideration, will each lease or pur-

chase a small tract of land, and become a producer instead of a consumer, already claimed to be too numerous. But this may be one of the ways in which cheaper and greater production is to be brought about.

Many of the class it is proposed to ostracise are models of industry, tact and shrewdness, and many of them, although inexperienced in production, will soon, quite probably, excell their experienced neighbors, of whom they will, as small farmers, have at least one advantage, i. e., they will know better how to market their products. We think that we can plainly see how the forcing of a large number of "middle" men into production will clearly demonstrate what it seems so almost impossible to make men, who have been reared as large land-holders understand, i. e., that small farms, well managed, are more profitable than large ones badly managed. An extensive exhibit of the advantages of the small farm system, by which alone many European and oriental countries are able to maintain such immense populations in proportion to the area, is yet to relieve the helpless owners of large plantations, which they are utterly unable to manage with profit. These large farms must be divided into small ones, or more capital, more industry, and more intelligence must take hold of them, and manage them undivided.

Various influences now operating, and others prospective, will eventuate, we believe, in the most marked transition ever witnessed in this country; and we believe the general result of the change will be for the general weal. There is, however, an influence, the result of incompetency, or a more censurable unfitness of our law framers, that is daily being exerted, that will materially check the dissemination of valuable intelligence in the country, and at a time when it was never more needed—we refer to that foolish enactment, the doubling the postage on papers and books, and re-inaugurating the "franking privilege."

If we would promote prosperity, we must promote general intelligence, and this cannot be done by establishing a rate of prepaid postage that diminishes the issue, circulation and dissemination of useful practical journals; which, under the old postal system, could scarcely be sustained, and under the oppressive new one, many have of necessity been discontinued.

It was utterly impracticable to increase the cost to the subscriber under the present financial pressure, hence, the only alternative was to cease to publish, thus withdrawing from the producing and laboring class, those cheap mediums of instruction, never more needed than they are to day,

The Flying Grasshopper.

Mr. Jesse Gilmore of Baltimore a highly intelligent gentleman and man of integrity, one we deem, not visionary but earnest and trust-worthy, has written the following instructive letter to the *Baltimore American*, and in it makes a remarkable proposition to the national government, which we deem worthy its most serious consideration, and we hope will receive it.

BALTIMORE, May 22, 1875.

I read your article on the "hopper."

Ever since my first acquaintance with the "Flying Grasshopper," alias "Egyptian Locust," which was about twenty-five years back, I have made them a study.

You state that they were never seen in this country until within the past few years; that scientific men are puzzled to account for their appearance.

They have been devastating Utah, New Mexico and Texas during the past thirty years. Their appearance in this country can be accounted for readily, as they are migratory, and at times in their flight they accidentally get carried hundreds of thousands of miles beyond or away from their destination by getting into powerful air currents, hurricanes or tornadoes. They would have been a plague to the farmers this side of the Mississippi river years back, had they not, while migrating from Utah to Texas, been blown off by a terrible wind storm towards the coast of Africa. They fell into the Atlantic Ocean in countless myriads to the depth of five to ten feet for hundreds of miles around, and barred the passage of vessels.

In ancient times they devastated Asia and Africa, and were more than probable the cause of the Chaldeans leaving Africa and afterwards India; likewise the Israelites fleeing from Egypt into Arabia. The Russian Government for several years forced all the women and children of the Steppes to net and otherwise destroy this terrible pest that was desolating their lands.

I have heard wonderful stories related about the grasshoppers, and seen some of their remarkable doings. I witnessed the complete destruction of a field of corn of about 100 acres, waist high, in two or three hours. I have seen in towns storekeepers at their doors with brooms in hand, sweeping them out and eventually, not succeeding in keeping them out, been forced to shut their doors. Their increase can be likened unto the sands of the seashore. Our Government has had timely warning; if something is not speedily done to destroy them, the people of the United States may be in time compelled to cross the ocean.

I have written the Commissioner of Agriculture, Governors of the States of Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska offering to effectually destroy the terrible pests, but they do not give heed. The subject is a momentous one, and should receive consideration.

If the Government will give me the services of three or four regiments of United States troops during four months in the year for two or three years, I will completely exterminate the flying grasshopper in this country.

Respectfully,
JESSE GILMORE,

CHEMICAL AGRICULTURAL POWDERS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF SOILS.

BY PROFESSOR HERBERT,

Of Washington College, Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.

We have been, of late much interested in this patent process of Prof. Herbert, to put in a cheap form the means by which farmers and planters can safely ascertain for themselves the deficiencies in their soils of the food required by the several crops they grow. Most of the farming community are not chemists, or if they are so theoretically, they have not laboratory or apparatus to enable them to make a chemical analysis, and if they desire to know what their lands require for certain crops, have to pay an analytical chemist some \$50 or \$100 for what at last is, or may be, an imperfect analysis. Prof. Herbert has happily hit upon the idea of making the different plants themselves the exponents of their own wants and living, accurate chemists on the soil itself to be investigated as to its properties suitable for food for different plants.

He was, no doubt, led to the investigation by the results of *practical* agricultural and chemical experiments of the Prince of Salm-Hosmar, of Austria, one of the wealthiest and largest agriculturists in the world, who gave lately, to the scientific and practical farming community of Europe, the following statement:

"The inorganic or mineral constituents of plants, though small in quantity when compared with the organic part, are nevertheless essential, and must be considered just as indispensable for their growth as are carbonic acid, ammonia and water. In a mixture containing all the various substances requisite for the nourishment of plants, except silicic acid, oat plants remained low, pale and dwarfish; without lime, they died after the second leaf; without potash and soda, they reached only a height of three inches; without magnesia, they remained weak and lying down; without phosphoric and sulphuric acid, very weak and without fruit, but upright and of normal condition; without iron, they remain very pale, weak and badly formed; and without manganese, they did not reach their full strength, and showed but a few flowers. Soda could not substitute potash in relation to the strength of the plants; magnesia could not supply the place of lime. When, however, all of the mineral substances which vegetable life requires were present, in their due proportion, the oat plant reaches a complete and pretty luxuriant development, even with an entire *absence* of *Humus*, or any vegetable substance in the experimental mixture."

Signed,

PRINCE OF SALM-HOSMAR.

Similar to this, Prof. Herbert has prepared a series of powders, which, if carefully tried, will develop far better than the chemist in his laboratory

what elements are wanting in each man's lands or fields for certain crops, and at a very low price.—We think that this is a great and interesting discovery. It is a lucky thought of the professor, and to our mind, happily and scientifically reduced to practical application for the benefit of every farmer who desires to cultivate his grounds intelligently. The only objection we can see, is that it takes time to develop the truth of the analysis, which these several powders will certainly develop with pointed accuracy. This time required is, from the sowing or planting of the crop to its maturity. Our farmers are, we regret to say, in most cases, too negligent and inattentive to keep up a supervision so long, and preserve the stakes or marks of the different lots experimented on. The cost is, we believe, only \$1 for a full package of these powders.

We had an interesting interview with Prof. Herbert the other day, and were glad to find he had perfected what we have long considered the great desideratum in agriculture—a simple and sure means by which every farmer could ascertain what elements of plant food his fields required, so he could buy knowing just what fertilizers he really required, and not, as heretofore, buy what his land was already fully supplied with, thus expensively carrying "coals to New Castle." We shall hear more of this patent of Mr. Herbert after harvest. We give the following extract from the Report of distinguished agriculturists on the Eastern Shore, in reference to this subject. It is short and to the point:

To the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore:

The Committee to whom, at the last meeting, were referred the papers sent by Judge Carmichael, concerning Professor Herbert's "Improvement in Methods of Analysing Soils, and economically supplying lands with "Plant Food," beg leave to report that they have examined with care, and no little interest, the method of Professor Herbert, and commend his efforts in behalf of agriculture to the consideration of this Board, and the communities represented by its members.

Admitting that there are some difficulties attending these and all experiments on the farm, arising chiefly, however, from the indifference or inconsideration of the farmer himself, your committee respectfully recommend a trial, by this Board of Prof. Herbert's processes, simple as they certainly are, and, as the inventor thinks, so promising in result.

EDWARD LLOYD,
J. L. ADKINS,
WM. HENRY DECOURCEY, } *Committee.*

Flora Temple is now thirty years old, and her kind hearted owner is doing all that he can to smooth her pathway to the glue factory,

*Agricultural Calendar.***FARM WORK FOR JULY.**

This usually hot month is very trying upon the farm laborer and work cattle. The latter ought to be carefully driven so as not to become overheated; often watered, as it will not hurt beast of slow draught to have a plenty of cool water, in a moderate supply at a time, but often. They should have a little grain twice a day with a good pasture, or a plenty of newly-cut grass under an open shed, so as to have all the air they can during the warm nights. Embrace the cool early mornings and the twilight of evenings to do most of your work, that is, work early and late, that you may take longer rests at noon while the heat is intense.

STOCK.

If possible, provide good pasture for all kinds of stock, with a full supply of clean running water, or by frequent pumping from cisterns or wells—and have salt always at their command; the best plan is to get large lumps of rock-salt. It is the most convenient and cheapest mode of salting stock in summer. Wherever a lump be placed, that spot for a considerable space around, will become rich from the voidings of the animals.

Hogs.—Give some grain once or twice a day to hogs, especially if the pasture is poor. It makes them gentle—gives strength and growth; they are thus easily counted, and it is immediately seen if one be missing or sick, and this small amount of grain will tell with profit when the hog is in the pickling tub next winter.

Sheep.—At this season, sheep are apt to be pestered with vermin; if so, dip them in a wash made of tobacco water. Boil well, 10 lbs. of trash, stems or scraps, in 8 gallons of water, then add 10 or 12 gallons of water, so as to dilute it. Dip each sheep or lamb for a minute or two in this bath; let them drain off and turn out. It must be done on some dry day. Give them a trough well smeared with pine-tar sprinkled with salt, which will be an effectual protection against the gad-fly, an insect which, this and the next two months, are often dangerous to sheep, by depositing their eggs in the nostrils of sheep, and hence follow worms in the head. Keep all your best ewe lambs to breed from next year, and sell the old ewes, if you desire not to increase your flock, but we suspect there are but few farmers who keep as large a flock of these exceedingly profitable animals as they should do. As we have often said, besides the value of their wool and meat, they are the best of gleaners and destroyers of briars, sassafras and

weeds, also the most judicious and valuable of fertilizers.

Milk Cows.—The dairy is likely to fall off in supply unless care is taken this month to keep the cows to their milk. They are inclined to take their ease under some shade tree, or stand in the branch up to their knees in cool water, rather than eat, therefore they ought to have in their stalls or yard at night a supply of green food, when they can feed from the scorching heat of day enjoy food and fully satisfy their appetites; broad-cast corn, late-sown rye, millet, oats or clover, are all excellent for soiling purposes.

WHEAT HARVEST.

It is more than probable, owing to the backward spring, the wheat, if not also the rye, harvest will be cut entirely in this section during July, although some flour of this year's crop from the South reached Baltimore the first week in June. More care should be taken in shocking wheat, for if not probably done, and a wet spell comes on before it is housed or threshed much loss will ensue. It is best to have two hands to each shock. Many excellent farmers save the labor and expense of binding in bundles by just putting it in large cocks like hay. It certainly keeps well so put up.—Thresh the wheat in the field if convenient, it saves much labor and time. Put the straw up neatly in ricks, and with as much pains as if it were hay. Be sure to cut your wheat before the grains get out of the dough state. This is very important for many conclusive reasons, which both science and experience sanction.

CORN.

Work your corn frequently, and have the ground light and free from weeds, that you may stop the cultivation as soon as it gets about breast high. It should be well cultivated when young, and not worked with plow or cultivator too late.

TOBACCO.

Plant the crop as soon as possible. Weed in a few days; plaster directly; run two furrows with a small plow in the rows, throwing the earth from the plants into a ridge in the middle of the rows; in a week either cross the last plowing, if it be planted in hills, or if in drills, split the drills with shovel plows so as to return fresh earth about the plants on each side, at one time going down each row. Cultivate or shovel the crop at least every ten days until the plants interfere, then work with the hoe leaving the crop to mature, with a flat hill or level surface about the plant, and if you can, with a slight depression about the centre stem of the plant, so as to catch and retain all the rain it can. This is the month for the chief "glut of

worms." Have turkies carefully driven over the field each day, morning and night, while the plants are small, provide a large number of turkies, and if the ground be near the house, ducks ought to be raised in numbers, as they are efficient in catching the worms. Much of the value of the turkey is dependent on the drivers, who can, if they will, soon teach the turkey to find and kill the worms. Hand-worming must also be resorted to—once destroy this glut, and you will have but little trouble with those that come in August.

HAY HARVEST.

We presume you have secured clover and orchard grass hay. Herds or Red Top and Timothy are now ready. Be sure and cut both before the seeds ripen, or indeed before most of the crop of either is out of bloom. Secure all the hay that is possible, as there is a great failure of grass for hay over the whole country, especially in this immediate region.

POTATOES.

Keep your late potatoes well cultivated, and free from grass and weeds, until they are in blossom, and then lay them by with a small plow, throwing the earth to the vines. Afterward keep the few weeds that may spring by hand-weeding.

ALL CROPS.

Keep all crops clean of every weed, by frequent stirring the land with hoe, cultivator, shovel plow or plow. Thomas' Smoothing Harrow is a valuable—and indispensable to those who have used it—implement in destroying weeds in all crops when young, that are adapted to its use. It is a wonderful labor-saver in cultivation of corn, potatoes, &c., in the early stages of their growth.

RUTA-BAGA.

Sow by or before the 20th your ruta-baga, on richly manured or fertilized land, in drills is best. Be sure and sow largely of this very valuable crop for sheep, milch cows, young stock, beeves, and work oxen, indeed, more or less indispensable for all kinds of domestic animals. Well cultivated, the yield per acre is very great, and the labor and time inconsiderable as compared to most other crops.

BUCKWHEAT.

Sow some buckwheat, if you do not sow largely. It grows well on land that is unfit for other crops. A half bushel per acre is enough when sown for seed alone. It is a good green crop to turn under for wheat. We knew once of a field too poor after corn to be put in oats, it was sown with clover, but that failing, it was plowed up, 200 lbs. super phosphate applied, $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel of buckwheat

and one bushel of peas were sown per acre, and all harrowed in together, about the 15th of July. In September the crops were turned under with a three-horse plow and a drag chain, then harrowed, and in three weeks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat was drilled in with 250 lbs. of fine ground bones, nitrogenized with sulphuric acid, per acre. Timothy was sown also, and clover the next spring, the result was 12 bushels of first quality wheat and a fine set of grass. We know what we write; and we know that buckwheat cakes are nice in winter with good butter and syrup. Now, how little labor it requires to raise enough buckwheat to purchase the flour, the syrup, and reimburse the mistress for the extra demand on her perquisites. You and your household, then can, without a dollar's outlay, have this delectable diet.

SWEET POTATOES.

It is not yet too late to plant sweet potatoes, up to the 15th of the month. It of course would have been better to have planted early last month, but as it rarely ever is "too late to do good," get some slips and plant at once enough for family use of this root, so loved by children and most grown people. They yield more per acre by double than the Irish potatoe, and always bring better prices. They can now be preserved all winter, by a method which was not known some years ago.

Effect of Trees on Rainfall.

The influence of trees upon rain, and the general moisture of the atmosphere which has been much discussed of late, receives a strong illustration from the island of Santa Cruz, West Indies.—A friend who spent the months of February, March and April last upon the Island, informs me that when he was there, twenty years ago, the island was a garden of freshness, beauty and fertility; woods covered the hills, trees were everywhere abundant, and rains were profuse and frequent.—The memory of its loveliness called him there at the beginning of the present year, when to his astonishment he found about one third of the island, which is in the neighborhood of twenty-five miles long, an utter desert. Houses and beautiful plantations have been abandoned, and the people watch the advance of desolation, unable to arrest it.—The whole island seems doomed to become a desert. The inhabitants believe, and my friend confirms their opinion, that this sad result is due to the destruction of the trees upon the island some years ago.—*Electric Ruralist.*

Industry brings money, and money often contributes to happy enjoyment.

GARDEN WORK.

GARDEN WORK FOR JULY.

July is rather an important month to the gardener; first, he must see that not a weed or a blade of grass raise their noxious and presumptuous heads, without immediate decapitation. Second, make free use of the Dutch Scuffle hoe, and the sharp-toothed iron rake. Third, let there always be ready a supply of water for the plants parched with thirst, and a quantity of fine, rich manure on hand.

Melons, Canteloupes, Squashes, &c.—Keep clean at this period. If necessary to water them, pour some at the roots after sunset, and do not sprinkle the vines.

Fall Pickles.—Get ready and plant at once, cucumber, canteloupe, for mangoes; look well to your peppers, martynia, gherkin cucumber, &c. Also set out a few plants of cherry tomato for pickles and preserves. All these require a rich, soft hill. Best manure we know is sheep manure, or well rotted stable manure, rubbed fine, and mixed with a little pidgeon-house or dried hen-house dropping. Sheep manure and pidgeon mixed, is safer and far better for these sorts of vegetables than guano or best phosphatic manures.

Late Peas and Beans.—Sow a few rows of these in a shady part of the garden. Sow the marrow peas, and you will have a supply in early fall. The beans will serve for the table and for pickling.

Beets.—Sow some long red beets, after soaking the seed, and if the weather be dry, water the rows until they come up. They will be fine, crisp and tender for winter use. The beet is one of the finest vegetables we have, if properly grown and cooked. They are, by some, considered unwholesome, because they are usually half raw. They require much cooking, and to preserve their color, leave a large part of the tops on until they are ready to be served at table.

Radishes.—Sow at intervals, the large white turnip, or the small French breakfast radish.

Corn.—Plant corn for the table in September. Plant some sweet corn, and some large and late sort, like Stowell's Evergreen, and you will have a succession until it is time to eat hominy from new corn. Plant enough to dry, and can enough for winter use.

Tomatoes.—Keep the vines from the ground by sticks, brush, or a heavy mulch of clean straw or dried grass.

Strawberry Beds.—Remove the mulch and work them; keep the ground free from grass; cut off all runners as they appear, except such as you desire

to propagate from. If you want fine plants that will bear next year, put a two-inch pot, filled with rich soil, under the joint that is about to root, and when rooted, separate it from the vine; water freely, and when the pot is filled with roots, set it out where it is to be stand, and manure it, so it will not feel the change except for the better, and will make a large plant by winter.

Fruits.—Bud plum, cherry and apricot, and the last of the month, pears may be inoculated. Rub off all scions or shoots springing from the stocks on which grafts were set this spring and last year.

Lettuce.—Sow a small bed of Cos lettuce for a succession.

Small Salading.—Sow small beds in shady places, at intervals of a week or ten days.

Cauliflower and Brocoli.—Set out plants of these superb, delicious vegetables for early and late autumn use, the first good season. Have the ground light and rich. Water every evening at dusk, until the plants root and begin to grow freely. Give them strict attention, and you will surely be rewarded with the nicest dishes that the brassica tribe can furnish. A good cauliflower is truly vegetable marrow, that the most fastidious appetite will rejoice to partake of without stint, or without any after harm.

Cabbages.—The first good rain set out, on land highly enriched and well-prepared, your Savoy and Flat Dutch, and such other sorts as you may choose for your winter supply. Plant out some red cabbage for pickles and slaw; for the last, mixed with the white, it is ornamental and very firm. If no rains come soon, it were better to water and plant a few hundred each evening. They do not require much of a season. Plant deep, up to the first leaves; set in the roots even and smooth. A good plan is to have a bucket of fine manure, slacked ashes, a little salt and rich earth reduced to a loby with water or soap-suds, and dip in the roots as the plants are drawn from the bed; plant before it dries and falls off. Be sure and plant a large number of cabbages, more than you will need for home consumption, as there may be a failure from various causes; and if no failure, they are always saleable, or worth their cost for the cows. An acre in winter cabbage is none too small a patch for any farmer, whether he farms on a large or small scale. Should you fear the cut worm, strew salt along the rows or on the hills, a few days before you plant. In future culture use plaster freely and often; no plant relishes, and is benefited more by plaster, than the cabbage, as it, like tobacco, is a broad leaved plant, and this fertilizer is peculiarly adapted to broad leaved plants.

Celery.—We have purposed left for the last, this

splendid vegetable, for it is, by no means, the least in any manner of all the garden plants. It lately, too, has risen to a high place in the vocabulary of medicinal plants. Do set out a few hundred if no more; plant as early as you can. The plan most generally pursued, is to open trenches four feet apart, a spade wide and a spade deep; and our method is this, dig the bottom two or three inches deep, and chop it fine if stiff soil, and in the chopping, add about two inches of fine cow yard or stable manure, well rotted and dry, with a little plaster and ashes, or pigeon house manure; a few days before planting, sprinkle with salt.—After a rain, we plant in the middle of the trench, setting the plants from four to six inches apart, sometimes a little closer where the plants are small, our intent being that they average about five inches distant from each other. After planting, water freely with weak salt water or liquid manure, much diluted, until the plants are well set out and begin to grow. Cover the trenches from the sun with plank or thick brush, and gradually expose them to the sun's rays. After removal of the covering, say in six to eight days, work about the plants all the bottom of the trench, and if dry, water copiously about eventide. As the plants grow, put in the earth to near the neck of each plant, being sure the crown is not covered. The mode of raising celery, by one of the most successful gardeners, Mr. Peter Henderson of New York, is to plant on level land. We have had much successful experience in growing celery, but find that the well known author of "Gardening for Profit," Mr. Peter Henderson knows more about it than we do. His method is to have the ground rich and thoroughly prepared, then lines are struck out on the level surface, three feet apart for dwarf sorts, and four to five feet for giant or tall sorts, and the plants set six inches apart in the rows." In planting be sure to press the soil closely around the roots, from the bottom of the root to the top. Before planting, the plants should be topped, and the roots shortened, and the plant nicely trimmed. July is the best time to plant.

"After the planting of the celery is completed, nothing further is to be done for six or seven weeks, except running through, between the rows, with cultivator or hoe, and freeing the plants of weeds, until they get strong enough to crowd them down. This will bring us to the middle of August, by which time we usually have that moist and cool atmosphere essential to the growth of celery. Then we begin the "earthing up," necessary for bleaching or whitening that which is wanted for use during September, October and November."

Noxious Insects in the Garden and Orchard.

Cabbage Flea.—A small black, nimble, jumping insect; eats the leaves of young cabbage plants, just germinated from seed, and, also of early cabbage, when transplanted from hot beds. A dusting of fresh air-slacked lime lightly upon the leaves when wet with dew in the mornings will kill or drive them off. If three applications are needed, let forty-eight hours intervene between the applications. We have never used anything so effective as this.

Cabbage Louse.—A fat, greenish, mealy insect; multiplies rapidly; eats the leaves of large cabbage. Dustings of air-slacked lime kills them.

Cabbage Grub.—A black, ugly grub; lives in the ground, and eats through the stems of young cabbage plants of all varieties, so that the heads fall off. Scratch lightly around the plants and those near to them. The bug turns up, kill him; where one is found, another is not far off, as they are always in pairs, and but little distance from each other.

Wire Worm.—is most destructive to seeds of corn and Lima beans. Examine for the worms and kill them.

Celery Grub.—grows two inches long and thick; striped green and black; pushes out a horn when touched; eats the leaves of celery, carrot, parsnip and parsley. Catch with the hand and kill it.

Mignonette Grub.—Pale green, small at first, but grows rapidly; eats the leaves of Mignonette, Sweet Alyssum, etc. Catch and kill it.

Black, Hairy Worm.—Kill wherever found; it is very destructive.

Yellow, Hairy Tree Caterpillar.—Kill wherever found; it is always in singles, upon trees, bushes, fences and almost everywhere in its season.

Black Click.—devours rapidly the leaves of sweet Clematis, egg-plants, peppers, etc. One syringing with carbolic acid soap and water with flowers of sulphur will kill it. It is very nimble.

Common Tree Caterpillar.—Kill with syringing carbolic soap solution upon small trees, first catching all that can be caught; upon half-grown trees, dust the leaves thickly with slacked lime early in May to keep them off, but if fairly on hand reach up a round hair brush on a long pole, turn it round in their nest and pull them down and kill; after that, spread lime over the trees or syringe them with strong solution of carbolic soap.

Plum Curculio.—Dusting with slacked lime and syringe with strong solution of carbolic soap and sulphur in early spring. This will tend to keep it off, at least for a while, and then repeat the dose.

Pear Slug.—A small brown snail; breeds rapidly; eats the leaves of young pear trees. Syringe with strong solution. They will all be dead next day, but in two weeks afterwards a new brood is as plenty as the first; syringe again. They are not much upon large trees; the dwarfs upon quince stocks are most attacked.

Rose Bug—is very numerous; syringing with strong solution will drive them off, but they afterwards attack fruit trees—especially plum; better take a pail half-full of boiling water, and in the mornings take hold of a rose shoot and shake or strip the bugs into the pail, this kills them, and is very easily and quickly done.

Stinging Grub—is striped, green and brown, half-inch long and as broad as long; is covered with brown spines, and is found under the leaves of rose bushes and sometimes trees. It does not appear to be destructive, but if the bare hand comes against it, is very painful.

Dusty Louse—attacks the monthly honeysuckle, and found at the roots of German Asters in hot, dry weather. Syringing the honeysuckle with strong carbolic solution will kill it, also watering the Asters heavily.

Shoot Grub.—A fly; deposits its eggs in the young shoots of roses and old shoots of currant bushes. Grubs are hatched and eat into the hearts of the shoots and live upon the centre pith and kill them; when shoots droop cut them off and split them open, and there is the grub which should be destroyed.

Evergreen Tree Grub.—A fly; deposits its eggs in the main leaders of evergreen trees; grubs are hatched and eat into the heart and live upon the pith—eating upwards. When the leaders wither or look sickly, cut them off and split them up and kill Mr. Grub; it can be seen where such grubs are in the shoots as there are small holes with cut wood—like sawdust—around them and upon the shoots a distance off. It is difficult to prevent the attacks of such flies, but watch for their effects and kill them.—*Practical Farmer, Philadelphia*.

HORSES FEET IN SUMMER.—To prevent horses feet from scaling or cracking in summer, and enabling the shoes to be carried a longer time without injury, the French practice is to coat the hoofs once a week with an ointment composed of equal proportions of soft fat, yellow wax, linseed oil, Venice turpentine and Norway tar; the wax is melted separately before mixing.

THE Legislature of Georgia has made an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars to the State Agricultural College.

Notes made on a trip from Baltimore to, and during a sojourn of a few weeks in Bedford County, Pa.

We left Baltimore on the 10th of May, in the A. M., and reached the village of Everett, Bedford County, at 4 P. M.

Vegetation was backward in Maryland, but very much more so here, and all along the road. The winter having been one of unusual severity and length, and the spring late, all provender, at least all hay, straw and stalks are consumed, and the cattle, sheep and horses have gnawed the pastures into the earth, and are now, in many places, on the meadows, which are so denuded that even with a good season the hay crop must be very short.

Farms are generally overstocked in every district that we have visited, and the animals of every description are very thin; many of them, especially the cows, are so low in condition, that they will require more than half the summer, with flush pasture, to recuperate so that their yield will become profitable.

But none of the animals that we saw can see a flush pasture this season, unless they find it in a new home. The pastures have all been scantily seeded, the land very badly tilled, and apparently very little fertilizer of any nature has been used. The effect of farm yard manure, wherever it has been applied on the winter grain, is very marked, as it has protected both grain and grass from the very destructive influences of the repeated freezing and thawing, for which the past winter was remarkable, also for the great length of time that the surface of the earth was encased in a close covering of ice, which even on well drained land, having too level a surface, has had the effect to entirely destroy the vitality of both grain and grass. We have been professionally engaged for the past three weeks in decorating a cemetery, near Everett village, in Bedford County. The land enclosed for the cemetery is in a clover sward, and on the most level portion of it, the clover, and even all indigenous grasses and weeds are killed outright, by having been too long and too closely covered by ice.

Not one promising field of grain or grass is to be seen in this region. The potato beetle appeared ere the early potatoes were up, and tomato plants, produced in hot beds and planted out, have been mainly destroyed by this fearful pest.

Few of the citizens, even in the village, seem willing to take the trouble to destroy the bugs, or to apply Paris green for the protection of the plants and crops, hence, a general failure will be the sad result.

We find a lamentable degree of apathy, and in numerous instances, abominable indolence and disgraceful ignorance among the farmers. Not one in fifty of them take or see an agricultural journal. We published a call for a meeting of the farmers of this portion of Bedford, in the county paper, and also displayed posters in contiguous districts, in which we offered a free lecture, and promised to point out the prominent errors in the prevailing farm practice, and to suggest the most judicious substitutes. The call convened a full house, but a very small portion of the audience, however, were farmers; they were mainly merchants and mechanics of the borough.

We urged the necessity of producers reading and cultivating intelligence, and assigned special, numerous and obvious reasons why it was now more necessary than hitherto; we were unsparing of our denunciation of their farm erratic practice, and made all present, who were directly interested realize, and many admitted that they were on the verge of ruin, and that more than ordinary effort and means were requisite to check their rapid material deterioration, and to inaugurate a system by which their exhausted lands could be resuscitated and made to produce remunerative crops, so that they could hold their farms. We compared their condition to that of a patient suffering from a malady of a fatal character, and ourself to a physician called in the last extremity. They seemed to realize the deplorable situation, and I am happy to state that a few have since given reliable evidence that they appreciated the truth of our remarks condemnatory of their practice, and the reasonableness and great promise of usefulness and profit to be derived from the prescription recommended to be substituted for their present erroneous course of farming.

As unmistakable evidence that they did so, we have since been professionally called to two neighboring farms, and have prescribed an immediate change of practice, which has been promptly inaugurated, and the result will be several full crops of Hungarian grass hay to take the place, and much more of the hay crop that might have harvested but for the very injudicious practice of growing meadows, whether in autumn or spring.—One farmer having so much land that his poverty is like the terrible darkness that once pervaded Egypt, it certainly "can be felt," and very sensibly too, had suffered most of his large area of rolling dry land to become so exhausted by the bad system of farming that had been long pursued, that he decided to attempt to underdrain some interval land requiring only draining, thorough tillage, and seeding with suitable grass to give him plenty of

excellent meadow, had already spent an amount of money sufficient to have well reclaimed the area he had attempted to drain, with but very little intermediate and less permanent effect. We went upon the ground, pointed out the fallacy of his mode of drain construction, and convinced him that a very much less length of drain, and of a character very much less expensive to construct would accomplish his aim with certainty.

We substituted drains properly located for those improperly—narrow, deep ones, for wide, shallow ones; fine slate rock, in the form of angular pebbles or gravel, for large stones; and the use of the sub-soil plow in the excavation of the drains, for ten fold more expensive hand picking, in preparing the soil for the shovel; and a good hill-side plow for filling in the earth instead of the shovel, or the horse scoop, which he had been using. We gave him an economical plan for constructing an open drain which would admit of being crossed at any point with vehicles, hay racks, etc., for a large under-drain that he proposed constructing. We also showed him the propriety of constructing an open drain, instead of an underdrain, to receive the water from lateral under-drains, and to make it *first* instead of last; and where to deposit the soil from said open ditch, to fill contiguous washes or gullies, and to produce a grade in the land that would adapt it to being mown when reclaimed. All the aforesaid counsel acted like good seed on good soil, it was received in that spirit that is generally evinced by seekers of counsel, and but rarely by those to whom it is given unasked or unsought.

We are now, (May 29th,) engaged in a job of drainage for a villager, which job we are executing in a manner that we have never before adopted. Its economy and apparent efficiency is such that we will describe it for the benefit of our readers, whose condition may be similar to that of our present patron. We erected a liberal sized addition to a village cottage, into which we introduced those modern necessities, a bath, hot and cold water, and last, but not least, a rain water cistern was placed as it should be. The overflow of cistern, waste from bath, kitchen, laundry, etc., could be best disposed of by conveying to the river, some five hundred feet distant, in the rear of the dwelling. The conduit for disposing of said waste water, properly extended through the length of a garden, needing draining badly.

In the same ditch in which we laid said conduit, we made a gravel underdrain by the side of the terra cotta pipe, and into it discharged all lateral underdrains. The saving, by making the one ditch serve the double purpose was in this instance five hundred feet of ditch for underdrain, and

more than fifty per cent. of the cost of the whole job.

Since penning the above, another farmer, living some miles distant, has called on us for counsel pertaining to the construction of a *dairy*, and a dairy stable.

He informed us that he had decided to adopt our subterranean ventilation, in both his dairy and stable. He said that he desired the latter to be not only "frost-proof, but so warm that the animals should not know that it was winter;" he added, "I desire the fullest provision for admitting the *sun*, and a character of drainage that I need use no absorbents, and still have the animals lie on dry beds and breathe pure air." We asked him if he had long entertained his views of the importance of what he had stated, that he desired to secure in his stable and dairy. He replied that "a friend of his of the village, to whom we had given the January number of the *Maryland Farmer* on the occasion of our lecture, had sent it to him, and what he there found had induced him to call on us for counsel." We were not a little gratified when he showed us the familiar blue jacket of the *Maryland Farmer*, and remarked that he had taken and read three of the prominent agricultural journals published in New York, and "that number of the *Maryland Farmer* contained more valuable, practical instruction for him, than any other agricultural journal he had seen."

It might have made us vain to have such an encomium pronounced on our pet journal, had we not heard similar remarks before, and particularly as they came from an educated gentleman, familiar with the best agricultural and horticultural literature of the day. We have noted many other matters that would be useful and interesting to our readers, which want of space excludes. W.

DECAYING LEAVES.—Although decayed leaves are considered by many agriculturists as containing fertilizing qualities for the soil, an English writer refutes the idea, believing that they do more harm than good, especially on heavy lands. Without animal manures they contain very little nutritive qualities to enrich exhausted soils. When rained upon they become a pasty mass, which breeds worms and destroying insects, and draws nourishment from the earth rather than adding it thereto. Mixed in compost heaps with animal manures, they are of some value, when perfectly decayed; but otherwise the writer above quoted discommends their use altogether, and advises that they be raked together and burned in orchards or gardens.

For the Maryland Farmer.

REVIEW OF THE MAY NUMBER.

I find in each of your numbers themes enough for reflection and texts from which further discourse may be made. This is especially so of your May number.

First, let me note one of the fruits of a fertile brain and free pen of your new associate editor, Mr. Wilkinson. His ingenious device for gathering and storing water, is likely to be of very great value, and to grow more and more valuable, especially when the removal of forests and increasing periods of drought are diminishing yearly the water supply. The worth of water for farm purposes is not sufficiently considered until the droughts are upon us, and we are too indifferent to methods of supply. I hope to see Mr. Wilkinson's method put to use.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Your editorial upon this topic is temperate, considerate and to the purpose. Whatever evils the college is suffering under, can be and should be remedied by the present action of its Board of Trustees. The facts, as you fairly state them, need give no one great alarm if dealt with as you suggest. The President of the Massachusetts College, whose success is often referred to, asks the Legislature of the State, in his last Report, to pay a debt of \$15,000 made in the three years past, and says plainly, that with a yearly income of \$30,000, the college cannot be maintained without a yearly deficit of \$5,000. He complains at the same time that they are obliged to charge a large fee for tuition. This is not charged at our College.

There are several suggestions made of handing over the College to the Public School Board, or converting it into a charity school for training skilled workmen, looks to me like the surrender of a great trust which it is impossible to meet public favor. If there is one thing plainer to my mind than another, it is that the College was founded in the interest of the *land holding* community of Maryland primarily—to be managed as best we can with its present limited means, in the interest of that community, and to be built up by degrees, as its value shall commend it to public favor, into a great institution, which shall be still doing its work when a hundred years have gone. It is not worthy of us to be weak-kneed and faint-hearted at every difficulty in our progress; rather let us take hold with stronger hands and stouter hearts.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

On page 151, you give the declaration of purposes as set forth by the late National Grange of

the Patrons of Husbandry. The first of them is as follows:

"To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves."

What is a college but an instrument for the development of a "better and higher manhood," by the means of better and higher instruction? And what is an *agricultural* college but such an instrument devoted to the interest of the class and the order who avow as their first principle this "better and higher" development? The Agricultural College must and will become the object of their special interest—to make it, in all respects, what it should be as the fit instrument of their leading purpose—to support and uphold it, and to defend it against all adverse influences and interests. I greatly mistake the character of the Order, if it does not, in due time, see and do its duty in this respect. It is a significant fact, that the two new members of the Board of Trustees elected recently, Mr. Charles B. Calvert and Capt. Ed. L. F. Hardcastle, are Masters of Granges in their respective localities.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

I note next your editorial remarks upon this topic. You speak most wisely of the value of a well ordered system of common schools throughout our rural districts, and of its close relation to the interests of agriculture. It may be a question as to how much of scientific instruction can be introduced into our elementary schools, but it is surely important to give the course of teaching the direction you indicate, and to raise it to a higher standard. The ideal school house is a tasteful country cottage, set in the midst of a garden of flowers, shrubbery, trees and lawn; and the presiding genius should add to knowledge of books and other learning, a heart for country living and what tends to adorn and to cultivate it. It is more to our children, as I believe, than science or knowledge, to have fastened in their hearts that love of nature that is born with them, and to train them in the gentle arts of the garden and orchard, and whatever makes country life more comfortable and more beautiful.

As to the worth of general education in the point of view of agricultural economy, I quote a remarkable statement from the Volume of Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, which I find in the *Country Gentleman* of a late issue, as follows: "It was shown, about three years ago, from reliable statistics produced by the government, when the Irish Land question was before Parliament, that while the rental of land in Ireland had doubled during the

previous hundred years, and that of England tripled, the rental of Scotland had septupled itself in the same time. There has been, then, in that space of time, an increase in the value of landed property in Scotland of 500 per cent., against an increase of 200 per cent. in England and 100 per cent. in Ireland. *This is a remarkable fact, and there can be no doubt that the explanation of it is to be found chiefly in the vastly superior school system which Scotland has possessed, and in the intelligence and enterprise which it has been the means of developing among her agricultural classes.*"

It is not said here that there was agricultural instruction in the schools, and the presumption is that the improvement indicated was rather the effect of education in raising generally the standard of intelligence, and making, at the same time, more enlightened citizens and intelligent land tillers. Whatever course of instruction tends to discipline and inform the mind will be sure to make it at the same time better fitted for any line of thought into which circumstances may lead it. The more instruction, however, in one specialty the better, provided it be blended skillfully with that well-settled course of liberal training which all young minds should have.

GREEN CROPS.

As stated by Mr. Lurman, at the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, rye, clover, orchard grass and corn are all we need in the way of green crops. They are old friends well tried. Let it be noted that rye may be sown among corn at its last working, and will make valuable pasture for sheep in winter and early spring, for only the cost of seed.

Respectfully,

N. B. WORTHINGTON.

THE great trees of California are not found in any other country excepting where they have been recently propagated. They belong to the general cypress family. These redwood trees are remarkable for their *isolation*. They are isolated systematically, and extremely isolated geographically.—They seem to have been created local and lonely denizens of California only.

SHEEP VS. COWS.—A Maine farmer says his experience has convinced him that 10 good grade Merino sheep can be kept on the same feed that would keep one cow—and are more profitable.

SWEDES FOR SHEEP.—English shepherds rarely feed ewes Swedes as the time of lambing approaches, because they produce inflammation and result in death of the ewes.

PEAR CULTURE—DISEASES—INSECTS.

This being a most interesting subject, and one of growing importance, I deem it not out of place to submit a report of the discussion on that subject, at the April meeting of the Potomac Fruit Growers.

Col. Hiram Pitts, formerly a New York fruit grower, now of Uniontown, D. C., according to appointment, read an interesting paper on the Pear. For this a vote of thanks was tendered, and a copy requested for publication. This request, from modesty the writer declined to comply with, on the ground that he had hastily prepared it and did not think it in good enough shape for publication.—But it abounded in general remarks upon soil and manner of treatment, and sorts.

President Gillingham followed with an instructive paper, giving a history of its culture in Europe and progress since its introduction into this country. He said the finer sorts of pears are continued, or increased, as other fruit trees are, by grafting and budding, upon stocks produced either from seeds or suckers. Sucker stocks have frequently indifferent roots, and are less healthy, generally, than seedlings; hence seedlings are preferred; but where time or space is an object, the tree is dwarfed by grafting or budding on the quince stock; this also makes the tree bear early, by checking its growth, and thereby causing the production of fruit buds.

Secretary Snodgrass said he held in his hand a copy of the April issue of the *Maryland Farmer*, showing as he was glad to say incidentally, a gradual improvement with the aid of the new associate editor whom Col. Mills had added to his staff—Mr. John Wilkinson. He found in this number a brief article to the point, which he took to be from that gentleman's practical pen.

The secretary then read as follows: "Every one who expects to plant pears, knows that he must have a Bartlett and Seckel. Everybody agrees on this, but after that comes a difference of opinion. Our own selection of three good pears, after this one, would be Lawrence, Howell and Beurre d'Anjou. The Lawrence is the best winter pear we have. The tree is not quite as vigorous a grower as some but it is clean and healthy, and the fruit generally ripens with ordinary care while so many winter pears require a special knowledge as to treatment that few fruit growers, as a general thing, possess. The Beurre d'Anjou, does not keep so long as the Lawrence, but when the tree is grown in a cool situation, and the leaves do not drop early, and the fruit consequently comes to its perfection, we have known them, in cool cellars, keep in excellent condition till February. For profit it has the excellent recommendation of coming into bearing on comparatively young trees, so that one has not to wait a quarter of his life-time to get good returns from the plantation. The quality is not quite as good as a first-class Lawrence. But for real profit probably few will out-do the Howell.—It is over before either of the other two, but it is a charming grower, always in health, and will often commence to bear the second year from grafting, continuing to increase annually in the quantity produced in a regular manner, and not by fits and starts, as so many kinds do. It is not in our

opinion, as good a pear, in flavor, as either of the other two, but enough to suit all but the most fastidious. The former two pears, are of the pear-shaped class of fruits—this is of the round class and though not as large as some kinds may yet be classed among the large kinds."

Capt. H. D. Smith, of Arlington, Va., had noticed that the trees usually become cracked and blighted first and most, on the south or sunny side, unless protected, the sap becoming suddenly overheated, after the winter freezing.

This injury can be prevented by setting boards against the tree, or leaving the branches to grow very low down to shelter the trunk.

Dr. E. P. Howland, of Mt. Vernon, asked if the members could give any mode for renovating a seckel pear tree which was failing; he had read a similar inquiry in some paper. If not too far gone, it was believed that charcoal, sulphur, iron, salt, put around the roots, with judicious pruning, would be found beneficial; also, driving nails in to the trunks and large limbs.

Statements were made showing, that in many instances Dwarf and Standard pear trees, both did extremely well and produced fine fruit growing in heavy sod, of grass; while some members said they knew of instances where it proved very bad policy. Different circumstances require different treatment.

Pruning was discussed, too, and the plan of Prof. Wm. Saunders, which he has practised for years, with pear trees, was almost unanimously approved—that is, the no pruning plan, except in case of crowding or unsightly branches, which should be cut away and leave the tree to a free natural growth, with branches as near the ground as possible, both to shelter the trunk of the tree and the ground under it.

Better preparation of soils and more careful cultivation will make pear growing very profitable, even at 50 cents a bushel; and they may become so plentiful that the poor and humble workers may have abundance, at a moderate price; and yet the producer be well paid.

Col. D. S. Curtiss read some fair statistics of pear culture, with other items pertaining to the topic of discussion, as follows:

The March number of *Horticulturist* gives the following statement of John Taylor, Elba, N. Y., of the results of three acres of the Duchesse d'Angouleme:

Cost of trees.....	\$500 00
Preparing land and planting.....	200 00
Total cost.....	\$700 00
Interest on land 10 years.....	490 00

First 6 years no fruit to mention.....	\$1,190 00
7th year 20 bbls., at \$10 per bbl.....	\$200
8th year 180 bbls., at \$6 per bbl.....	1,080
9th year 220 bbls., at \$5 per bbl.....	1,100
10th year 204 bbls., at \$5.50 pr bbl.....	1,122

	\$3,502
Deduct cost.....	1,190

Profits	\$2,312
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Some of the members thought that the blight was referable to the variability of the seasons.—After such a winter as we had just endured, they might expect the Pear trees to show the effect in that way next summer.

President Gillingham, Accotink, Va., said while Virginia has unquestionably a good pear region, the worst blighted tree he had ever seen was in the

Valley. The immediate cause was heated sap—the remote cause want of proper ventilation. A free circulation of air was no more important to the owner than to his trees. On his place he had not been troubled much with the blight, because he had attended to the ventilation, while the growing and fruiting season was favorable as to the climate, which was equable as well as mild.

Maj. King was in favor of planting trees near together. Major H. C. Williams, Vienna, Va., had been for forty years planting pears. He thought the blight referable to no single cause, but many causes—the principal one, in his opinion being microscopical insects. He had applied charcoal to advantage around the roots of his trees. He had practised mulching, forking in the mulch when decomposed. Vicar of Winkfield was his favorite as to varieties. Cared for in the way indicated he had reason to be satisfied with its yield.

Mr. Needham.—When do you fork in?

Answer.—Having mulched late in the fall, as a provision against the frosts and changes of winter, I fork in, as convenient, the next year—in the Spring is best.

Col. Pitts.—Nobody, who has not tried it, can understand the full benefit—the indispensable benefit he might say of *mulching*. The pear is a tender-barked tree. Mulching equalizes the temperature of the atmosphere, and so protects from blight and other ailments. In New Jersey salt marsh grass was greatly availed of for mulch.

The Secretary.—The river grass of the Potomac would do as well, would it not?

Col. Pitts.—Excellent. But forest leaves are better.

Several voices.—Decidedly the best.

Col. Curtiss, to Major Williams.—Don't you think diseased conditions, being unfavorable, invited the insects spoken of? Col. Curtiss thinks the cart was too often put before the horse. The condition of trees—that is, their unhealthy appearance—was often supposed to be work of insects, whereas diseases themselves had invited the insects to finish up the work of destruction, insects being the effects, and disease the cause.

Secretary Snodgrass called attention to the longevity of the pear. While the peach tree usually lived only five or six years, (he knew Virginia furnished remarkable exceptions, running to even thirty years occasionally,) the pear tree bore from a quarter to a half a century. On a farm he formerly owned (in Berkeley county, West Virginia,) there was a pear tree nearly one hundred years old. It stood neglected in a low ground of a sandy loam formation, with a clay subsoil. He believed it bore a few pears occasionally, even now. In this respect the pear tree is among larger fruits what the cranberry is amongst smaller fruits. The matter of longevity was an important one.

This sentiment was confirmed by members, generally.

Col. W. H. Chase instanced a tree on the Mason farm ("Gunston," in the Accotink settlement,) where he had purchased a piece of land from Col. Daniels, and was planting pears, he had been encouraged by observing the marks of great age of trees around him.

President Gillingham.—The secretary has said there is in Fairfax county, Va., the best pear soil and climate he had seen. The secret is more in

the climate than in the soil. At Woodlawn, near Accotink, where I live we have had 85 degrees, when my son, who was in New Jersey, where we removed from, was roasting under 96 degrees.—We have a wonderful equable climate here.

The seckel pear came in for a share of attention. Mr. Pierson of Virginia, thought that the Seckel grew much larger in the Potomac region than in New Jersey.

Dr. E. P. Howland thought that the Seckel sort was evidently a very old variety. He had seen a tree of it one hundred years old. What its origin was he could not undertake to determine.

Rev. J. A. Buck, Rock Creek Church, D. C., was very eulogistic of the "Howell," which the Secretary, had brought into prominence. Too much could scarcely be said in its praise. It was a perfect and beautifully shaped Pear, and compared well with even the "Stanby" Bartlett in other respects. It was good preserving pear.

But he had a failure in his Seckles last year—formerly had uniform good luck with them. Dr. Howland's never had failed—not even last year.

Mrs. Harriet N. Nute said she had a Seckel tree in her garden, on Capitol Hill, that had borne heavily every year till the last, which seemed to have been an exceptional year for most, if not all sorts of fruit. She regards it a fine sort for preserving.

Col. Chase.—What is the best soil for pears?—I ask in behalf of my neighbor, Dr. McKim, who is a new member and a modest man, who has purchased near my place at Gunston.

President Gillingham answered:—A *clay soil* for pears. For apples he would recommend a gravelly soil. Pears need not be planted on high land; but wet land should be avoided. If there are buildings near, plant on the north west side. Plant close—say 10x10, which is P. T. Quinn's rule, and a good one, laid down by good authority on such questions. Some one had named the Flemish beauty. It was one of the finest varieties. But its fault was aptness to be blown off if not protected. He added the encouraging prediction that the slow growth of wood during last year's dry seasons, and failure to bear, would give a good yield this year.

In regard to time of selling Pears, Col. Curtiss reported that the editor of the *Horticulturist* says that by a little pains in keeping the pears to the late part of the season he realized large profits.—In the early part of the season he got \$6 to \$8 per barrel for Bartlett's, Seckels and Duchesse, but a fortnight later he got \$15 to \$20 per barrel for the same varieties. Then a little later, when others came into market, he got only \$10 to \$12 per barrel, showing how the market for this fruit varies in a few weeks.

The editor of *Prairie Farmer* says, he had bad luck with pear trees till he used *ashes*, but ever since they have done well. D. S. C.

HARSH TREATMENT OF ANIMALS.—A writer, discusses the comparative economy of horses and mules, after saying, "the only superiority I see in the mule is that he will stand rough treatment better" adds what is very true when he says. "But there is neither religion nor greenbacks in harsh treatment of stock,

BEDDING PLANTS.

Read before the Maryland Horticultural Society at its May Meeting, by N. F. FLITTON.

The whole principle of effective grouping is based upon the fact, that all colors are more or less beautiful when placed in a certain relationship to other colors. All colors are strengthened and improved by harmonious contrast and congruous blending together. Certain flowers when placed contiguously, appear to intensify each others depth of color; others equally beautiful in themselves, lessen in some instances, destroy each other's beauty when placed in juxtaposition.—Hence has arisen the necessity of blending and arranging colors upon some generally received philosophical principle.

It is well known that there are only three primary colors, red, yellow and blue, and they are most effective when placed in the order named.

Purple, orange and green are the complementary colors of yellow, blue and red, and always look well placed beside them. Orange is also complementary to blue. In practice white generally takes the place of green, a green bed seldom being admissible except in a small bed in bright red gravel. Mr. D. R. Hay observes (Laws of Harmonising Coloring) that these contrasting colors to the primaries, produce harmony in opposition in the same manner in which it is effected in music by accompaniment—the orange with the blue, the purple with the yellow, and the green with the red. This neutralizing or compensating power is the foundation of all agreement and harmony amongst colors, and upon it depend the brilliance and force of every conception.

Colors are also separated into cool and warm colors. The former should prevail in gardens laid out on gravel, which is itself a warm color; the latter is those laid out on grass, which is invariably a cold color. For instance, in gardens on gravel, gray, lilac, yellow, white, blue, green, &c., should prevail; in those on grass, purple, pink, scarlet and orange should predominate. White, however, is equally suitable for gardens of both description, and unless, when the gravel is very light in color, is always striking and effective; and nothing can be more chaste or beautiful than beds, broad margins, or lines of white contiguous to grass—it is equally striking in juxtaposition to bright red gravel.

As a practical rule, the most intense colors should be placed in the centre of beds, and the less decided kinds for edgings, &c. Generally, too, the smaller the beds the more liberally may the intense colors, as scarlet, &c., be used; a small bed of Mrs. Woodroof verberna is a gem; a large bed of the same variety, or of same shade of color, is a gaudy, glaring mass from which the eye turns intuitively, and seeks the cool green of the lawn for relief, but how different the effect when a large bed of bright scarlet or brilliant crimson is toned down by a broad margin of white, as for example, with *cerastium tomentosum* or of *centaurea candidissima*. "When colors that are as nearly as possible complementary to each other are contrasted, the color is rendered more intense, or its tone is deepened." This follows immediately from the

general principle laid down, and is fully confirmed by experiment.

Colors, when contrasted with white, are deepened in tone, and at the same time appear more brilliant; the white itself being tinged slightly with the complementary of the contrasted color. We have not time nor space to follow this matter further; in taking leave of the subject, however, we may remark that we have ever thought it a good rule to note the effect of different styles of planting beds, arranging colors, &c., whenever opportunity offers, thus profiting by the failures and successes of others as well as by our own, and this leads to the observation, that the bright colored verberna, owing more to the meagre leafage, however, than to the brilliant coloring, is not the plant, generally speaking, best adapted to the small beds of our city gardens. The geranium, from its more ample foliage, is better suited for the purpose.

We have even seen the verberna used almost to the exclusion of other plants in front of buildings having heavy stone fronts and massive porticos; would there not be more congruity, if plants, having the noble foliage of *caladium esculentum* were used? contrasted, perhaps, with the rigid forms of agave, aloes, &c., with a few well grown plants of salvias to enliven and heighten the effect? We wish it to be understood, that in this connection we have reference solely to the small front gardens (or yards) of the city. Country places having lawns, more or less extensive, are an altogether different affair; yet, even in such places, "the eternal fitness of things," should be a matter of the first consideration. We now pass on to the consideration of plants adapted for bedding purposes. It will be well to divide these into two sections—those grown for the bloom and those for the beauty of their foliage—sometimes designated foliage plants. We take flowering plants first. These are geraniums, verbenas, bouvardia, heliotrope, gazania, cuppea, lantana, lobelia, of the speciosa type—*nurembergia*, *phlox drummondii*, salvias, *tropaolum*, elegans and varieties; *hibiscus sinensis*, *clematis*, *tagetes signata*, *pumila*, to which may perhaps be added some varieties of *celosia*, as *C. cristata* and *C. pyramidalis*. And of foliage plants, we have *colens*, *perilla*, *nankinensis*, *amaranthus*, *achyranthus*, *alternanthera*, *cerastium*, *artemesia*, *gnaphalium*, *centaurea*, variegated *allyssum*, variegated thyme, *cineraria maritima*, *canna*, *dracena*, *abutilon*, *Thompsonii* and *santolina Ircana*.

It may be objected that *zea japonica* is not included in the list of variegated plants. We do not think it suitable for decorative purposes in this country, it ripens off too early, giving trouble and becoming a nuisance when planted with other foliage plants for effect. Neither can we commend the fuchsia as a bedding plant. Nor the aricolor sections of geraniums. Perhaps one or two of the stronger growing silver variegated varieties, as Mountain of Snow, Bijou, &c., succeed tolerably, but are not in all cases reliable.

Amongst the list here enumerated, some will be found to succeed better than others; but with a little practical skill, all may be used. Of course, much depends, for summer display, upon the manner in which plants are brought out in the spring. We have seen them so mismanaged, that when put out into the beds, heliotrope took cold, verbenas got dyspepsia, and other kinds became so afflicted

with chronic rheumatism, that they were scarcely able to stand alone the whole season. One climate can hardly be held accountable for every failure. It is perhaps necessary to say a word or two upon ribbon planting, so much in vogue of late years.

When the harmonizing and contrasting of colors are understood, the planting of ribbons becomes a simple matter of taste. It is hardly necessary to say but few words upon the subject. When the borders are narrow, say four to six rows, they look best with the lowest row in front graduated to the fullest at the back; when they are ten to twelve rows wide, the tallest row should be in the centre, graduating on each side to the lowest at the edges.

We might give an account of some of the most effective ribbons we have seen at Kew and other places in Britain, but the plants used not being all suited to our climate, it is well, perhaps, to defer the further consideration of the matter to another time.

EFFECTS OF PLASTER.

Mr. E. O. Briggs, of Binghamton, N. Y., having read in the *Elmira Advertiser* that members of the Farmers' Club questioned the benefits of plaster, wrote the Club as follows:

During the years 1870, '71, and '72 I managed a farm of two hundred acres, in Chenango county, in this State. It was a hill farm, about one mile back from the Chenango river, surface rolling and clayey, mostly dry and stony. For years plaster had been sown on this farm, generally on the meadows, but occasionally on the oat crop. In the spring of 1871 I concluded to experiment a little with plaster, and see for myself how much benefit it was to a growing crop. I had practiced sowing plaster more or less for a number of years, and was satisfied that it was beneficial, but had never yet made any experiment with it. I put in a field of oats, of about five acres, not far from the 20th of April. The field was on a broad and gentle slope, soil was a mixture of clay and loam, moderately dry and somewhat strong (not gravelly), and was plowed about six inches deep. It was also seeded down, as was my usual practice in seeding, with timothy and clover, at the same time the oats were sown, or rather immediately after the oats were harrowed in, and a bush was then run over it to smooth it down and cover the grass seed. In good time the oats came up, and perhaps two weeks after they made their appearance I sowed the field with plaster, at the rate it might be of 150 pounds per acre. In order to test the effect of the plaster in such a manner as to leave no doubt in regard to it, I left a broad strip directly through the center of the field, on which I sowed no plaster. The oats grew well and produced a fine crop. Long before the oats headed out there was a marked difference between that part of the crop which had been treated

to plaster and that which had not. The plastered oats took on a ranker growth and a richer, darker color, both of which were so well defined as to be noticeable two hundred rods or more away, and when they were harvested the contrast was plainly to be seen in their superior growth. But the greatest effect, and it was one which filled me with surprise, was seen upon the grass crop after the oats were taken off and even before. I am not exaggerating when I say that before it was done growing in the fall that portion on which the plaster was sown attained double the growth of the other. And the good effects did not stop here.—When spring opened again every part of this field that had been plastered started up rapidly and pushed clear ahead of the unplastered portion, and when in July it was cut for hay the crop was doubled on this portion. Then, again the aftermath sprang up in the same manner, and when I turned my cows upon it after it had headed out again, the difference was still more remarkable. The following season there was also a difference, not so well marked, however, as before, and that field showed the effects of that plaster sowing for two or three years.

Now this statement may be looked upon as growing out of a "lively imagination," but it is true, nevertheless, as I have more than one witness to prove. I have since that time made experiments in a small way upon other crops, have planted corn rolled in plaster, and along side of it corn that was not so treated, and while I have generally seen marked effects, I have never seen anything equal to the results on that field of oats. I said that I was surprised to see the fertilizing properties of plaster called in question, especially by an assemblage of farmers, for it is used so universally that I supposed that question was settled long ago. I remember hearing many times and from many different persons (old farmers, too), of the luxuriant growth of grass on a large farm near Greene, in Chenango county, belonging to Mr. Juliand, and it has always been attributed to the effect of plaster, which has been used upon the farm liberally for many years.

SUNFLOWERS.—A Southern bee-keeper claims the sunflower to be a large honey-producing plant and recommends the pods after the seeds are taken out as excellent bee-feeders.

Fumigating poultry-houses with sulphur thrown upon glowing coals in an earthen vessel and keeping the house closed for a few hours, is said to be a perfect remedy for insects of all kinds. The poultry must be removed before the experiment,

KEEP A DIARY.

Nothing that we did when we were farming, was more profitable, or afforded us more pleasure than keeping and referring to the daily record in our old diaries. Every farmer and farmer's boy should keep a diary, in which the weather, the temperature, taken morning, noon and evening, the rain-fall, the work performed each day, and all circumstances of interest connected with the farm operations should be kept, e. g., the births, deaths, sales and purchases of all kinds of animals, &c. For convenience in recording the farm operations, a map should be made of the farm—it may be sketched on a page of the diary without any scale with the division fences, showing the lots. Each lot should be numbered, and in speaking of the work on any lot, use the number marked on the plat on said lot. If more than one crop is grown on a lot at the same time, sketch in division lines on the lot, on the plat, to denote the bounds between the respective crops; and to mark the subdivisions of the plat, use letters instead of figures, to avoid confusion.

For the assistance of boys who have no experience in keeping a diary, we will give a few examples of how the record may be made brief and yet explicit:—

This is the first of our making underdrains with gravel. Mr. Williams came over to see how we did it; he liked the idea, and said he never had made any underdrains, but he had plenty of gravel, and should underdrain his house lot after hay harvest. Father, brother William and I, dug and filled 6 rods of drain, 3 feet in depth, this afternoon. We called our time 50 cents each, and the horse and cart $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours, 25 cents, making \$1.75, or 29 cents per rod. We dug the ditch 15 inches at top, 3 feet in depth, and 4 inches wide in bottom. Put the gravel in 6 inches in depth. We all thought there was as much water running out of the drain to night as would run through a two inch augur hole. We struck a strong spring at the upper end of drain. High, Northeast wind all the P. M.—Shower nearly dried out. Mercury stood A. M., 61°; M., 73°; 7 P. M., 52°. Old Kate had a horse colt this A. M. He is black, large and fine; he run and played as we came through the yard to night.

May 3d—Planted south half of lot 4, with eight rowed Dutton corn. Ground rather wet. Marked the land out in checks or squares, with light, one horse plow, marking 4 feet apart for the furrows running north and south, and 3 feet, 6 inches the other way. Marked out the land so light that the sward was not disturbed. Dropped 4 kernels in each hill. Covered with hoes. Dropped a tablespoonful of fine salt on the top of the hills of corn as fast as we planted, to prevent work of cut worms; letting the salt scatter well, to avoid having too much directly over the seed. Would have finished planting the lot to-day had it not

rained whilst we were at dinner. Worked in underdrains in lot 6, in P. M. We used gravel instead of tiles or stones, as used last year, in long drain, on north side of lot 7.

One of the brown Leghorn hens came off with 14 lively chicks to night. The old Molley cow is sick to night; cannot stand up; her horns are cold down nearly to the head, and her nose dry. She should calve next week, but father thinks she will die. She would not eat this A. M.

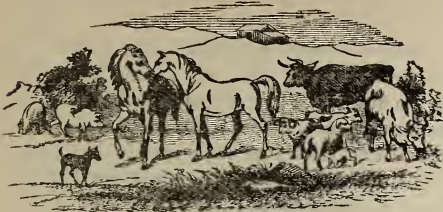
The above is longer than the usual diary record will be, but once the practice of writing up the diary, immediately after supper, is formed, it will be no more of a task than pulling the boots and putting on the slippers. A blank book suitable for a farm diary can be had by mail for one dollar. We have little hope of persuading old farmers to embark in diary keeping, but we confidently hope that some of our enterprising farmer boys will order a book at once, and commence to make a daily record of all matters of interest as they transpire. We have no fear of a young man, who has the elements of success in him, ever discontinuing the keeping of a diary, once he has kept one for one year.

The keeping of the Farm Account is even more important than the keeping of a diary, but both should be kept; and if well and faithfully kept to time spent on the farm will give a better return than that spent on the diary and the farm account books. We shall be very happy to assist new beginners, who feel that they need assistance in starting in diary and account keeping. We have known the keeping of a farm account for a single year to expose falacies that had been practiced for years, and to result in the abandonment of the erroneous practices, and the adoption of new and paying ones in their stead. No more common error can be found, where hogs are kept, than that of keeping too many.

If debit and credit is kept with every animal on the farm, and none kept, only those which "pay"—dogs, peafowls, geese and common goats, will be abundant on the market for a while. Success in farming at the present time depends on a careful scrutiny, and in estimating the cost of everything produced, and in comparing the cost of production with the market value, and in discontinuing the production of all that does not pay, and trying something that promises to. Keep debit and credit carefully, and you will soon know how you stand, and you never will without them.

Many of the most successful farmers in the world have attributed their success to the developments of their farm account book.

We feel that we cannot devote our space to any subject that will be more useful to our rural readers, than by urging them to adopt what we have above recommended.

Live Stock Register.**BREAKING HEIFERS.**

A correspondent in the *American Farm Journal*, gives the following:

As a good paper is made up of the experience of many, I will give ours in a few small things, that we have tried this year. We had a young heifer that came in about the middle of March. She has always been inclined to be wild. We began early in the winter to card and rub her, to get her used to being handled, but she would kick whenever her teats were touched, when she began to give milk. We passed a half inch rope around her body, just in front of the udder, and drew it as tight as possible, when we were milking. It cured her of kicking in about two weeks. She will follow us around the yard now, to be milked first, and is as quiet as an old cow. We have a near neighbor who is a milkman. He has some old, confirmed kickers. He has a ring in the floor behind them, and ties a rope around the leg and fastens it to the ring.

This present spring, the board that we have used to set the ash barrel on, split so that it would not do. We had a large flat stone, (which we hauled off the field), large enough for two barrels to stand on it, that answers the purpose admirably.

PENS FOR SWINE.

The New York Herald says: A few days since the writer called at a neighbor's residence, who had a beautiful Chester White sow with three pigs about six weeks old. She brought forth nine but over-laid six of them. The live pigs were worth \$5 each. Hence there was a loss of \$30, simply because his foreman did not understand how to prepare a suitable bed for a breeding sow. A large quantity of straw had been allowed to accumulate in her sleeping apartment, so that she had formed a deep hollow about the size of her body. As the young pigs could not get out of such a place, when the dam was about to lie down, they were smothered. Our own practice with brood sows has always been to remove all the long straw from a sow's bed at least a month prior to the birth of her brood,

and spread a few bushels of cut straw on the floor for her to lie on. Young pigs will never become entangled in such a bed, neither will they get cornered so that the dam will overlay them. When pigs are worth \$5 each it will pay the proprietor to prepare a suitable bed for the sow. Long straw should never be spread in a brood sow's sleeping apartment, except when no pigs are expected.

The Dukes and Duchesses—Their Number, and Whereabouts.

The high prices made by the Short-horns designated as of the Bates-Duchess family have prompted the *National Live Stock Journal* to inquire as to the total number now in existence of what are claimed to be pure Dukes and Duchesses. With nities of being well informed, our contemporary the aid of a gentleman who has large opportunity makes the following estimate:

Total number of females in the United States, eleven; seven of which are owned by Mr. Alexander. How many of the remaining four are breeders we are unable to state; two of them, at least, are understood not to be.

There are six females in Canada, owned by Mr. Cochrane. In Great Britain there are understood to be about thirty-three females.

Of bulls, we have in the United States sixteen, in Canada two, and in Great Britain about twenty.

Total in the United States.....	27
" Canada.....	8
" Great Britain.....	53

In all..... 88

Of these, ten cows in America, we believe, have the Lord George cross, and four in England the same; while six females in England have the Romeo, and eight the Usurer cross; and Grand Duchesses, say ten, have Booth and other so-called outside crosses. There are two with the Lord George cross through 3rd Duke of Airdrie, and one, at least, with the Grand Turk cross.

Of the few so-called pure Duchesses, several are doubtful breeders.

Of the "strictly pure" bulls, the United States may claim four (one a doubtful breeder), and Great Britain three—seven in all.

It is estimated that there are seven Oxford bulls in the United States, and six females, some of the latter being doubtful breeders.

If any of our friends are able to correct the above in any particular, we shall be glad to hear from them.

THE study of farming requires great sagacity, untiring industry, a taste for it, liberal means, and the best of appliances in every department,

THE
MARYLAND FARMER,
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

EZRA WHITMAN,
Proprietor.

S. SANDS MILLS, Conducting Editor.

W. W. W. BOWIE, }
JOHN WILKINSON, } Associate Editors.

OFFICE, 145 WEST PRATT STREET,
Opposite Maltby House,
BALTIMORE.
D. S. CURTISS, Washington, D. C.,
Correspondent and Agent.

BALTIMORE, JULY 1, 1876.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One dollar and fifty cents per annum, in advance.
Five copies and more, one dollar each.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 Square of 10 lines or less, each insertion.....	\$1 50
1 Page 12 months.....	120 00
1 " 6 "	75 00
1 " 12 "	70 00
1 " 6 "	40 00
1 " Single Insertion.....	20 00
Each subsequent insertion, not exceeding four..	15 00
1/2 Page, single insertion.....	12 00
Each subsequent insertion, not exceeding four..	8 00
Cards of 10 lines, yearly, \$12. Half yearly, \$7.	
Collections on yearly advertisements made quarterly, in advance.	

Special Contributors for 1876.

N. B. Worthington,
Barnes Compton,
Dr. E. J. Henkle,
John Merryman,
A. M. Halsted,
Ed. L. F. Hardcastle,
D. Lawrence,

John Carroll Walsh,
John Lee Carroll,
Augustus L. Taveau,
John Feast,
D. Z. Evans, Jr.,
John F. Wolfinger,
C. K. Thomas,

THE MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

The Spring Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, which ended on Saturday the 29th of May, was the most successful since its organization, in 1870. It brought thousands of strangers to Baltimore, and they left thousands of dollars in circulation among all classes of its population. This well conducted and popular club is a valuable institution to the breeders of horses, as well as to the citizens of Baltimore, and should be encouraged by all who feel an interest in that noblest of domestic animals, the horse, and also, by those, who desire to encourage every means to increase the prosperity of the Monumental City,

CROPS.

A correspondent from Darnestown, Montgomery County, Md., writes us on 21st June, that wheat, from general report, promises a fine yield with short straw. Grass and oats greatly improved since the fine rains, but cannot make full crops; fruits plenty; corn, if seasonable for July and August, and well cultivated, from present prospects will be a fine crop. Small average of potatoes on account of Colorado Beetle. We have them in great quantity. One pound of Paris Green and eighteen pounds of plaster, put on early, when the dew is on the vines, seldom fails to kill them.

COLORADO BUGS.

In addition to the above, we call attention to the harmless remedy, and yet invigorating to the potato vine, suggested by Gen'l Phelps of Baltimore, to a friend in the county, who tried it with great success. It was simply sprinkling the vines, while the dew was on, with *tobacco dust*.

One gentleman in Prince George's County found coal oil killed them instantly, but we did not learn whether the vines survived the dose. Another gentleman in the same county, when planting, tried a small piece of ground after the old lazy way, that is, dropped the potatoes on the top of the ground, and covered with old straw, pretty thick, say thick enough to keep down the weeds. Around this little patch potatoes were planted in the usual mode, and up to this time the bugs have not disturbed the straw covered potatoes, but have played havoc with the rest. If this holds good during the season, we have an easy mode of defence against these destructive insects. We call urgently on all experimentors to give us, for the benefit of their fellow farmers, the result of their efforts, and such observations as they may have made during the summer, as to the habits of this bug, and causes of their destruction, whether these may be the result of careful experiments or from accidental causes.

HULLESS OATS.—Hulless oats are attempted to be palmed on the unsophisticated as a newly discovered grain, whereas they have existed and been known for at least half a century, and been often tried but proved a worthless humbug. One man certifies that he raised a fine crop which weighed from 50 to 56 lbs. per bushel. This is going a little too far, as the oat standard is 32 lbs., and 56 is the standard weight for corn. We are not disposed to see our farmers imposed upon without giving them our warning advice.

Send 5 cents for specimen copy of the *Maryland Farmer*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The importance of advertising merchandise, produce, stock, poultry, or whatever a man has to sell, is too generally overlooked, while there are so many striking instances of fortunes being made by extensive advertisements in papers of large rural circulation. As an evidence of it, we give two, out of many acknowledgements made to us recently, proving the value of advertising in the *Maryland Farmer* :

BALTIMORE, May 21st, 1875.

Messrs. Editors :

I have made additions to my Jerseys recently, in the purchase of Imported "Princess," No. 1154; "Princess Rosa," No. 3601, (dam "Princess," No. 1154, and sire "Son of Rosa, No. 663;) and "Queen Rosa," No. 3602, (sire "Son of Rosa," No. 663, dam "Queen Lottie," No. 2672; g. dam "Lottie Starr," No. 274.) They arrived safely from New York by Shriver's Line, on Tuesday the 11th, and "Princess" dropped me a bull calf on 22d. The above are all from Mr. H. S. Parke, Bayside, Long Island; the latter two are yearling heifers, which I propose breeding to my bull "Earl of Ravenwood," No. 1107. The advertisement in your valued paper has taxed my ducks and chickens to their utmost, to fill orders for eggs, but I try to not keep the orders ever any longer than the eggs are laid, thereby insuring freshness—have not been able to set any duck eggs for myself, as my orders are always in advance. I will ship nothing except from my own premium stock. If owners of fine stock will only try an advertisement in your columns, I think the percentage on returns will be highly gratifying, at least it has been so with me.

Respectfully yours,

T. ALLMAN COCHRAN.

The following, also, is from one of our extensive poultry dealers :

J. E. Lloyd, Esq., writes us, "The *Maryland Farmer* has done more towards selling my stock than any three papers I have advertised in, and consider it, by far, the best advertising medium in the States of Maryland and Virginia, and equal to many others in other States."

LOSS BY FIRE.—We deeply regret to learn that Messrs. A. H. Hews & Co., of Cambridge, Mass., on the 11th ultimo, had their warehouse and immense stock of wares consumed by fire. They were only partly insured, but they give assurance that in a short time they will furnish the public with a new and fresh assortment of stock, to equal if not excel the old stock. These gentlemen were the largest manufacturers of the various house and out-door ornaments for flowers and for the lawn. They are so reliable, it is a pleasure to deal with them.

We call attention to the important sale of Short Horns, in Central Kentucky, beginning July 21st, 1875.

Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

The June Monthly Meeting of this Society was held at its rooms in this city. President Davis in the chair, and Mr. Dorsey, Secretary. The attendance was not large, but the proceedings were full of interest and instruction. The subject for discussion was Cattle Feeding—how to buy and when to sell—most economical mode of feeding, &c.—The principal speaker was Mr. Archer, of Harford, an experienced buyer and feeder of beef cattle. After giving his experience in the matter, the discussion was continued more in a conversational way, by pertinent questions and answers by the members, among whom were Messrs. Carroll and Archer of Harford County, Johnson of Howard County, and several others. Many facts were elicited, and statements made of great interest to the farming community, which we should be glad to give did our space allow; but we shall take occasion next month to note several matters of great importance that were spoken of incidentally—culture of lucern, &c. It surprises us that our stock growers, our graziers and our farmers, do not more generally attend these monthly meetings, full as they are of solid information, and affording the highest gratification.

The Colorado Beetle--the Best Exterminator.

Sweeten a barrel of water with one gallon of cheap molasses; then add and well incorporate one lb. of good Paris Green, and apply the same, in one application, to one acre of potatoes. The best mode of applying the liquid to the potato vines, is in the use of a can that will contain four to five gallons, which may be lashed on the back of a man, who may apply the liquid very uniformly and rapidly, by having two short pieces of three-quarter inch rubber hose attached to the bottom of the can—the other end of the hose to terminate in a tin rose, similar to that on watering pots. The liquid should be well stirred at each filling of the can, and it should be frequently and violently shaken during the time of applying it.

An active man can apply the poison to four acres of potatoes in a day with ease, and two applications, at proper intervals, will save the crop. The cost will be as follows :

Hauling water, mixing and applying the liquid,	
30 cents per lb., two applications,	\$.60
Two gallons molasses,	.60
Two lbs. Paris Green,	1.40
	<hr/> \$2.60

To prevent moths in carpets, wash the floor before laying them with spirits of turpentine or benzine,

THE JUNE MEETING AND EXHIBITION OF THE MARYLAND STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society held an exhibition at the Academy of Music, open through the day and evening on the 17th inst. It was fortunate in the selection of a Committee of Arrangements, and it was generally acknowledged that the Committee, Messrs. Henry Taylor, John E. Feast and Wm. B. Sands, made all that could be made out of what was presented for exhibition.

There were sundry influences seriously mitigating the interest in what many of our best citizens have learned to look for in these exhibitions, as lending to experience in conducting them, so much needed, and so little enjoyed here hitherto.

Prominent among said influences, were the fact that we have no suitable place of exhibition of our own; then the season, so near the summer solstice, is proverbially unfavorable for horticultural displays; again, there was a lamentable want of interest, and participation on the part of many of our professional and skilled florists, and our intelligent and accomplished amateur cultivators of fruits and flowers, many of whom, possessed of the requisites of the exhibition, were not represented at all. There was, notwithstanding, a very creditable and interesting display of Flora, considering the season; in fact, there were some as fine specimens of the varieties exhibited, as we ever saw; and their healthful, vigorous condition gave reliable evidence that our cultivators thoroughly understand the interesting and useful art of horticulture. The only fruits on exhibition were strawberries and cherries. The former were grown and exhibited by Mr. John Cook, the latter by Mr. E. Law Rogers. The number of spectators was unusually small, which many attributed to the fact that there was a charge for admission. Whatever may have been the cause, it is to be regretted, for we feel that the cultivation of the taste of our citizens, of all classes, in the art of horticulture, is most refining and elevating, and should be fostered and encouraged in every practicable manner.

The relative merit of the fruits and flowers exhibited, may be most correctly ascertained by reference to the list of premiums awarded, all of which we considered well deserved and judiciously bestowed.

The awards will be found in another column, as made by the Committee—E. Law Rogers, Esq., John Cook, Esq., and J. Wilkinson—Wm. B. Sands, Esq., acting as Secretary. The President, E. Whitman, Esq., exhibited a variety of plants that were very creditable to Mr. Fred. Fauth, Jr.,

his gardener. In the President's collection, which was good, and all the plants in excellent condition, there was an *Epiphyllum grandiflora* in full bloom, which attracted great attention, as also did the well grown *Echevias*, cut flowers, well stocked rustic baskets; all were very creditable to Mr. Fauth, the gardener.

Mr. R. W. L. Rasin exhibited a goodly number of good plants, among which a specimen of the *Clereodendron Balfouri*, in profuse bloom, was the admiration of all persons of cultivated taste; in fact, the selections, condition and display of plants, and planted floral ornaments, were reliable evidence of the skill and taste of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Rasin's gardener.

W. H. Perot, Esq., through his experienced gardener, Mr. Fred. Reinicke, has on exhibition a number of very superior plants, none of which was more admired than a nice lot of double *Lobelia*, in full and most vigorous bloom. They are among the best basket plants known.

Mr. August Hoen exhibited a large collection of cut flowers among which were some superb roses.

Mr. Brackenridge of Govanstown, brought from his fine stock, an extensive collection of cut flowers, among them were two varieties of the columbine, a beautiful, hardy perennial.

Mr. Thos. Fairley exhibited among other plants a dozen very fine geraniums; and Mr. R. J. Halliday, some superior foliage plants and several flat pans of good *Lycopodiums*, *Lycineachia*, *Mesembreyouthem variagata*, a neat little plant, generally admired.

Mr. John Cook's collection of cut flowers, especially his roses, were superb, altogether he made a fine display, among all of which his dozen or more varieties of large dishes of strawberries, seemed to have the most admirers.

We were amused to see how many times the judges were obliged to taste of the different varieties of strawberries and cherries, before they felt safe in making their award; however, it was not strange, for they were all good.

Our veteran florist, John Feast, Esq., who has done more than any one else in the State for Floriculture, and for the Maryland State Horticultural Society, was, as he always is, on hand, and had on exhibition plants new and rare, for which he is so noted.

We called on Mr. Feast a few days since at his houses, and found them, as we always have during the past 20 years that we have been familiar with them, well stocked, and it embracing numerous new and choice plants, that we have not seen elsewhere.

Many hundreds of families in Maryland and in remote parts of this country, are to day greatly en-

joying a knowledge and possession of choice flora, for both of which they are directly indebted to that venerable, kind and popular florist, who has so often Feasted their senses.

The awarding committee, composed of Messrs. Edmund Law Rogers, John Cook and John Wilkinson awarded premiums as follows:

Professional List.—Best 24 cut roses, \$5.00, to Cromwell & Congden; best and largest collection roses, \$6.00, to Cromwell & Congden; best six varieties ornamental foliage plants, \$4.00, to John Feast; second best six varieties ornamental foliage plant, \$2.50, to Rob. J. Halliday; best six varieties variegated foliage plants, \$4.00, to John Feast; second best six varieties variegated foliage plant, \$2.00, to Rob. J. Halliday; best specimen variegated foliage plant, \$3.00, to Wm. D. Brackenridge; best six varieties lycopods, \$2.00, to Rob. J. Halliday; best six varieties palms, \$5.00, to John Feast; best six varieties fuchsias, \$3.00, to Rob. J. Halliday; best pair hanging baskets, \$2.00, to Rob. J. Halliday; second premium, table design, \$3.00, Hoffman; best and largest collection cut flowers, \$3.00, to John Cook; second best largest collection cut flowers, \$2.00, to Wm. D. Brackenridge; best and largest collection strawberries, \$5.00, to John Cook; best six varieties do., one quart each, \$3.00, to John Cook; best quart do., new variety for "Monarch of the West," \$3.00 to John Cook; best and largest collection cherries, \$4.00, to Edmund Law Rogers; best quart do., \$2.00, to Edmund Law Rogers.

Amateur List.—Best six cut blooms, roses, \$3.00, to Wm. H. Perot (F. Reinicke, gardener); second best six cut blooms roses, \$2.00, to A. Hoen; best six varieties ornamental foliage plants, \$3.00, to E. Whitman (F. Fauth, gardener); second best six varieties ornamental foliage plants, \$2.00, to Wm. H. Perot (F. Reinicke, gardener); best six specimens ferns and lycopods, \$2.00, to Wm. H. Perot (F. Reinicke, gardener); second best six specimens ferns and lycopods, \$1.00, to R. W. L. Rasin (Anderson, gardener); best four specimens fuchsias, \$2.00, to Wm. H. Perot (F. Reinicke, gardener); second best four specimens fuchsias, \$1.00, E. Whitman (F. Fauth, gardener); best hanging basket, \$1.00, to R. W. L. Rasin (Anderson, gardener); best and largest collection cut flowers, \$2.00, to E. Whitman (F. Fauth, gardener); second best and largest collection cut flowers, \$1.00, to A. Hoen; best table design, \$3.00, to R. W. L. Rasin (Anderson, gardener); best quart strawberries, \$1.00, S. N. Hyde.

The committee also specially commend the well bloomed *Lobelia piniela grandiflora* from Mr. Pe-

rots; the handsomely grown *clereodendron Balfouri* from R. W. L. Rasin; rare evergreens and *aquilegias* from the Rocky Mountains of Mr. Brackenridge; *geraniums* of Mr. Fairley; *magnolia macrophylla* from W. Rogers, and the handsome assortment of pottery and stoneware of Messrs. M. Perine & Sons.

In the latter part of the evening, a meeting of the members of the Society was held in the basement of the Academy, with Ezra Whitman, Esq., President, in the chair, and Mr. W. B. Sands, Secretary. The minutes being read and adopted, a communication was read from Capt. C. H. Snow, declining to address the Society on "Orchids," owing to the condition of his plants at the present time. The committee on a hall for the annual exhibition, composed of the President and R. W. L. Rasin, Esq., reported through the latter, that they had succeeded in securing the Fifth Regiment Armory for the occasion.

Mr. W. W. W. Bowie objected at some length to the new feature of making an entrance charge to the exhibition of twenty-five cents.

Mr. James Pentland objected also to the entrance charge. Several others spoke both pro and con on the subject.

Mr. John D. Oakford, in explanation to the charge for admission, said that many persons had suggested that they were willing, and would even prefer paying entrance money, and, accordingly, the committee thought it feasible to try the experiment.

The report of the Committee on Premiums was read by the Secretary and adopted.

Mr. Oakford then nominated Messrs. W. T. Walters, Charles Reese, C. A. Oakford, W. B. Sands and J. A. Bolgiano as a committee to select a new Board for the Society. Mr. Whitman objected to its passage, upon the ground that several of the members mentioned did not attend the meetings, and were, therefore, unqualified to select a Board.

Considerable desultory debate followed, and the motion was finally carried.

The meeting then adjourned to the cafes, and the exhibition closed about 10.30 P. M.

PRICES OF SHORT HORNS IN ENGLAND.—Last summer, at Watlingbury, Eng., Mr. Leney held a public sale of Short Horns. The following is a summary of the sale: 28 cows realized £8,001, showing an average of £285 15s each; 13 bulls produced £1,094 2s, or an average of upward of £84 each. The total sum for the 41 animals was £9,095 2s, the average per head being £221 16s 8d.

For the Maryland Farmer.

A TRIP AMONGST THE THOROUGH-BREEDERS.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

Last April I had the pleasure of seeing some very fine live stock on some of the live stock farms of Burlington County, New Jersey. The first farm in New Jersey which I visited, was "The Wynona Stock-Farm," owned by Chas. S. Taylor. The first time I went there, Mr. Taylor was absent from home, attending to receiving an importation of choice Berkshires, so I had to go over his stock without his assistance. On his "home" farm, most of his Berkshires are kept, and very fine ones they are, most of them being imported animals—some bought in Canada and some imported direct. On first entering his "piggery," which is quite large and substantially built, the floors being paved with brick, I saw the boar "Sambo 6th," and was very well pleased with his appearance and form. He has heavy hams, fine hair, was well coated, and was just such a pig as could not fail to please any one who bred Berkshires. Next came "Hilhurst Rose," she having, at the time I was there, a fine litter of well marked pigs. Next came "Gloster Beauty," which was equally as fine a sow as the other one. She had but three pigs left with her when I saw her. "Lady Lehigh," the next sow, was not excelled by any of her age in the "piggey." She had a most splendid lot of fine formed and well marked pigs, and was as careful and as good a mother as any sow could be; and right here, permit me to say, that this point is often overlooked by swine breeders, for, unless a sow be a good mother and a good milker, she is not fit to be kept as a breeder, even if she be good in other respects.

The next came "Julia." She was a splendid sow, her form being unexceptionable, and her markings being just as they should be. She was an excellent representative of a *Model* Berkshire. The last one in the piggery was by far the best specimen in this show of excellent specimens, and was rightly named "Gem of Gloster." She was purchased in Canada, and was imported from England, by one of the best Canadian stock breeders. She cost Mr. T. a very heavy sum of money, as much as many persons pay for a good horse. She had never had a litter of pigs, being then too young; but was, at the time of my visit, in pig to a Canadian boar of undoubted excellence. This "Gem" was my ideal of a fine Berkshire sow.

I was next shown some very fine Cotswold sheep. They had all heavy, fine fleeces and perfect forms.

Most of them were imported, while some were bought in Canada, having been imported there from England. I saw some very fine young lambs, and would have had no trouble in picking out ten or more which could not fail to attract the eye of judges at fairs this fall or next spring. I saw some yearlings which were as large and fine as many a two-year old sheep of the same breed on other farms and with other treatment.

The rams "Earl" and "Golden Fleece," both imported animals, were well worth seeing, and had splendid forms and unusually heavy fleeces. I think they would "fill the bill" of a true Cotswold ram. I believe the ram "Golden Fleece" was a prize-taker at different fairs, both here and in England.

I next saw the cattle, a couple of Ayrshires, one the imported "Fannie;" also several fine Jersey cows and bull and heifer calves. As Mr. T. was not at home at the time, I could not depend on getting the names correctly, so had to come away without them. The most of Mr. Taylor's horned stock, was at his "Green Hill" farm, a few miles from the home farm, to which place I was kindly taken.

Mr. Taylor has but lately come into the possession of this place, and has much to do to fix it up as he wants it. When I was there he had a number of men, as busy as bees, refitting, remodeling and fixing up generally. The large octagonal barn was undergoing repairs, and when completed will be capable of containing a large herd; and even now he has a large herd of pure bred Jerseys and Short Horn Durhams there, as well as Berkshire and Essex swine. At "Green Hill Farm," I saw some of T. S. Cooper's stock; Mr. T. having lately purchased a lot from him. There were three Short Horns from Cooper, a large and fine formed bull, six years old, a cow and a bull calf, several months old. There were several other Short Horns in the stables or yards, but from whose stock, or from what strain, I could not find. I here saw Mr. Taylor's Jersey cow "Butter Ball." She was said to have given fourteen pounds of rich butter in one week on good, but not extra heavy or strong feed. Fourteen-pound butter cows are scarce, and when such an animal has been found, she should be especially well cared for.

On returning to Mr. C. S. Taylor's "Home" farm, I stopped at Mr. Wm. S. Taylor's, "The Elms" stock farm. He too, happened to be away, and I missed his assistance in finding much valuable information in looking over his stock. I saw his celebrated Jersey cow, "Favorite of the Elms," and a real little beauty she is, and as good as she is nice looking. She took the State prize of \$50, at

the Burlington County Fair last season. She has trim, well poised limbs, neat, clean, cut head, and all the fashionable markings are A. 1. There were other good Jerseys in the yard, but none so nice, taken all in all, in my estimation, as "Favorite." I saw here the Jersey bull "Mogul," and it would be difficult to find a larger or handsomer Jersey bull anywhere. I was more taken with the fine size, though he was A. 1., in other respects, than any other feature, having seen so many comparatively small Jersey bulls. A six months old bull calf by him, was a good type of his sire. I saw some good Berkshire and Essex pigs here, and an imported smooth haired shepherd slut, with three pups yet with her.

It is not necessary to go to the West to see a fine Percheron horse, for the "Burlington County horse," the Percheron stallion "Lancier," is as fine as any I ever saw. He is a real beauty, with compact, firm, though not clumsy limbs, and a faultless run and back. The head and neck show him to have most excellent blood. He is an imported horse, and should be seen to be appreciated.

PEA VINE CLOVER.

An *Ohio Farmer* correspondent advises an enquirer to sow pea-vine clover for pasture :

My plan is to seed with timothy, in the fall, with wheat, then sow one bushel of pea-vine clover to eight acres. This will produce about twice as much pasture as the common clover, and if you have good soil, and it seeds well, you will have a heavy layer of clover, tramped down to rot on the ground. In this way you can enrich your soil and keep more stock than by sowing common clover.

I have been cultivating this clover for the last six years, and would pay twice the price of common seed rather than to do without it. I usually pasture two years, and then follow with corn, but the cut worms were so bad, that in July, '73, I changed my plan. I ploughed a field of pea-vine clover that had been pastured in '72, and from eight and one-fourth acres, without manure, I raised 250 bushels of wheat. I had to harrow down the clover and ride the harrow before I could plough it, and the plough would then choke. I shall follow the wheat with corn. Pea-vine is nearly two weeks later than common clover, and should not be pastured too soon. To save seed, pasture till the middle of June, which it will fill well, and yield more than the common clover. I made four tons of hay last year, from a field that had been pastured all summer, and it was as good hay as ever I saw, but it was so dry that it cured very quickly.

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

JUNE MEETING—1875.

This Association held its Monthly Meeting, June 1st, in the Board of Trade Rooms, Washington ; Chalkley Gillingham in the chair, and Dr. J. S. Snodgrass, Secretary.

Z. M. P. King, Col. Hiram Pitts and Mr. Needham were added to the Executive Committee.

J. H. Smith, of Maryland, exhibited a handsome seedling strawberry, and asked a name for it. The Society admired the fruit, and referred the naming of it to the grower of it ; it is a staminate blossom. S. H. Snowden, of Virginia, exhibited fine specimens of the Wilson strawberry. The President exhibited the "Monarch of the West."

The President read an instructive paper on pear culture, which gave rise to some discussion.

Col. Edward Daniels, of Gunston, Va., thought that, though the pear likes moisture, there should be no stagnant water about the roots—the ground should be underdrained. He allowed the sprouts of the quince stock to grow, by which roots and strength were added.

Col. Hiram Pitts, of Washington, thought blight was encouraged by allowing trees to overbear, which weakens them.

Dr. E. P. Howland, of Washington, thought syringing the trees with whale oil soap good to keep off insects ; also Paris green, half a pound of the green to forty gallons of water was good, sprinkled on the tree with a syringe.

The Secretary feared the poison to the fruit.

Mr. Needham suggested carbolic acid ; but Dr. Howland said it would kill the trees as soon as the insects.

Mrs. Harriet Nute exhibited a jar of nice preserved pears two years old, and she had kept them seven years.

The Secretary read an able, scientific paper on making vinegar, which was readily approved by the scientific members of the Society.

Col. Daniels approved the report, as it showed the folly of putting into the vinegar unhealthy ingredients to make the "mother," to sour the vinegar. Nature would do the business of fermentation in her own way best.

The President will give a list of pears, for this region, at the next meeting.

Adjourned to meet on the first Tuesday in July next.

D. S. C.

TO CLEAR MUDDY WATER.—A piece of alum as big as a hickory nut will render clear a pail of muddy water. Dissolve the alum, stir and allow the impurities to settle.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

From the little to be gathered from the Reports of all the agricultural colleges of the country, but a very small proportion of the young men educated in them devote their lives to the art of producing. In fact, they are not generally qualified at all to embark in that pursuit with any promise of success. They have not been taught to labor or to direct labor; nor have they been taught how to adjust, regulate and use the machinery of the farm; without a knowledge of all of which they cannot direct a farm successfully.

The successful farmer, in these modern times, must be capable of doing everything to be done, and to do it well with his own hands. If he is, he will be able to instruct the helpless, unskillful men whom he will be compelled to work, and by working hard himself, he may be able to get along with the work of various kinds in their order, and have it seasonably performed, and thus avoid the ruinous loss consequent upon unskillful and unseasonable execution. It often occurs that only a few days too late in the tillage of a field—the planting or harvesting a crop, will result in a loss equal to, if not exceeding the small profit derivable only with timely, judicious farming; hence, the very importance of doing every thing in due season and in a proper manner.

The really successful farmers of our country, in all parts of it, are those who have been reared on the farm, and have grown up with the habit of daily participating in all that is to be done; and have acquired a thorough familiarity with the practice, as well as the philosophy of the vocation.—There are a larger number of such men in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England, with whose operations and standing we are familiar; and they are the pillars of the great national industry; they are not meditating migration or change of business—they look upon their farms as a perpetuity—as their homes for life; and they hope to have the farm remain in the family for time; hence, they feel that they are draining, fertilizing, planting fruit and ornamental trees, &c., for their children and grand children, and they do all as they would for themselves, i. e., as if they were expecting personally to derive the benefit.

We have visited many of this class, and whilst they do not claim to be amassing money rapidly, they know that besides the many comforts they and their families are constantly deriving from the farm, they are adding constantly to its productiveness and value; and rapidly to those who are consuming its products on it, and returning to it what has been extracted from the soil, instead of robbing

it—and those who are planting fruit, timber and shade trees, with a provident liberal hand, will deservedly receive the praise of their successors.

The most thriving, prosperous class of farmers personally known to us, are the butter and cheese producers. Milk producing for city markets, whilst some are successful in it, the majority are not as prosperous as the other classes of dairymen named.

Agriculture at the Centennial.

The value of the farms and farm machinery, the farm products, and the live stock of the United States roll up an aggregate of over thirteen thousand million dollars, while the total of the products of our manufactories (less the materials employed) and the capital invested in them is less than four thousand million dollars. To fitly present characteristic specimens, drawn from and fully illustrating this enormous agricultural industry of our land, is the duty that devolves upon the agricultural department of the Centennial. The representatives of the ninety million of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine noted in the census of 1870 will alone constitute such a grand display as will be worthy of attention; and it might be well to mention just here that one club proposes to exhibit 300 specimens of neat cattle. The attractiveness of the agricultural exhibit and the disposition to contribute to it will be recognized when we state that, out of the 12,500,000 persons engaged in all classes of occupations in the United States, 5,922,000, or nearly one-half, are engaged in agriculture.

The trades and industries, too, that minister and are subordinate to the agricultural interests of our country swell the aggregate seeking space for display in the area set apart for this department.—With these few figures (drawn from the census of 1870) in mind, we may imagine how great a proportion of the crowd of visitors will be attracted to the "Farmers' Show" in 1876. And not only will this portion of the Centennial Exhibition be peculiarly attractive to our own citizens, but, as we are best known abroad by our agricultural productions, so we may anticipate that of the foreigners who visit us in 1876 the specialty which will call the greatest number of them to Philadelphia will be the agricultural.—*Philadelphia Press*.

HAY VERSUS COTTON.—J. T. Gray, of Columbus, Ga., cut and housed seventy tons of good merchantable hay, native grass, at a cost of \$200. This hay will nett in market about \$1600. His cotton crop costs him \$1,100, and will net him at 14 cents, \$1,150. Very clear that hay pays better than cotton. C. W. Howard, in the *Rural Carolinian*, furnishes these facts.

THE DAIRY.

LONG TABLE TALK ON DAIRY MATTERS.

NO. XIV.

GRAIN OR BUTTER.

COLD AIR DAIRIES.

The increasing value of the dairy production of the country, and the necessity of a system of husbandry which will keep on the farm and make into manure profitably the production of the farm, are directing attention to all the details of milk, butter and cheese manufacture. That the system now generally followed of diminishing the fertility of the soil by the constant removal of crops, without sufficient compensation for them, must be abandoned is evident, and many who are favorably located for a change from grain to butter, and desire to make it, think they must have a running stream of cold spring water near the house to make good butter in summer, and successfully carry on the dairy business. In many locations, even in good dairy sections, this is impossible, and many attempts have been made to find a substitute where cold spring water was inaccessible or obtainable only at a distance, which rendered it unavailable; but wherever a stream of spring water could be obtained at a reasonable distance from the house, and we know some that are at an unreasonable distance, there the spring house has been built, and there the dairy operations have been conducted, usually at the foot of a hill; it has been the source of constant labor to all hands to get to and from it; thither wearily the tired house wife has been obliged to tramp at any and sometimes all hours of the day, in any weather, and wearily up the long hill, laden with its stores, she has trudged at night time, the pack mule of the whole establishment; thither, worn hands and servants complainingly have gone for fresh buckets of water at meal times, and sulkily the farm boy has slung his pale about him, as he dragged his almost exhausted limbs down and up the hill of difficulty; after a heavy shower, this fountain of life—this store house of riches, has become one great mud hole, and the mingled dirt and milk, mud and cream, and butter and other things, united by the washing in water, or the over flow, or the back water—to all of which its location and construction render it liable—indicate most forcibly at least *one* evil of the spring water dairy; nor is this all—dangerously in the sleet and snow, and on the ice and through the mud of winter, this same journey must be taken, or the risk run of having the dairy work improperly done by setting the milk in some portion of the house.

Again, a spring house is usually too cold in winter to work in, and too cold for the milk and cream; frozen milk and cream will produce only an inferior article of butter, long in coming in the churn, and soft and white and specky when it does come; no one who has not experienced the trial, can form an idea of the severe ordeal to the good house wife, perplexed by many cares, of standing over a churn all day and part of the night, when a thousand other matters, equally important, require her attention. Nor is this all; this cooling fountain of life—this all-healing spring, becomes, in some seasons, a fountain of death; when the burning suns have lapped up the moisture from hill and hollow, and the hazy heavens retain all the spoil, and the long drouth gives no moisture to supply the drain on mother earth, then the little well, that sent out blessing and health, shows only a few green bubbles that promise sickness and death to the drinker; and what becomes of the golden harvest of the milky herd now? In winter, the stone closet by the chimney, or the cellar, makes a substitute for the dairy, because the temperature is not too low for cream to rise and butter to come and keep, but now, when summer heats record their ardors among the nineties in the hot hand-writing of August, where is the cooling draught and the cold air of another climate so important as the summer weather and the summer work of the dairy? And still further, this water house for dairy work requires constant attention and constant labor to be always clean (and a milk house must be so kept.) Water is a purifying agent, it is true, but it is also an agent of infection; substances that would keep dry a long time, immediately decompose when put in contact with water, and the water splashing about must be constantly removed, or there will be a filthy accumulation; hence, the labor of the dairy, sufficiently trying under favorable conditions, is greatly increased by the water of the spring house. And one more item in our bill against this time-honored institution; it is always situated on low ground, and frequently surrounded by the odors of the decaying vegetation, and standing waters of the swamp around it; this is inimical to the production of that sure, firm, durable, golden butter which is the object of the dairyman's ambition, so hard to obtain, and when secured, the richest product of the farm.

We referred above to the increasing value of dairy production. Butter is made in constantly increasing quantities, or at least reaches the Eastern markets in increasing quantities. California and France now compete with the Orange County and Glade's in this business, and with the development of the country by rail roads, new sources of

supply will be opened, and to compete with all this opposition, a prime article must be made—an inferior article will not be remunerative; with a low situation for a dairy house, the denser portions of the atmosphere and impurer portions will settle in and around it; and without effective ventilation, pure cold air, essential to good butter making, cannot be secured, and the dense, impure air of a spring milk house is increased by the incessant slop caused by running to it at all hours by hands and stragglers, and frequently cattle for water. We have given the objections to spring houses for dairies in full, even where circumstances are favorable to their erection. We shall next give a plan by which a structure, tried and improved, can be erected on high ground or low, without encountering any of the difficulties we have enumerated above.

GOOD DAIRY.

J. B. S., of Newportville, Bucks county, Pa., asks or the average yield of a good dairy of cows. The best record in our possession is that of the dairy of Amos House, near Chadd's Ford, Delaware county, Pa. The cows numbered thirty, and were selected according to the Guenon test by one who understands it thoroughly. Their monthly yield was as follows: January, 7,131 quarts; February, 7,501 quarts; March, 8,588 quarts; April, 8,937 quarts; May, 9,946 quarts; June, 9,074 quarts; July, 9,132 quarts; August, 7,778 quarts; September, 7,284 quarts; October, 7,930 quarts; November, 5,910 quarts; December, 6,202—making a total of 88,515 quarts per year. This is certainly a good record, and we have not noticed any which exceed it. Of course the cows had the best of care and plenty of food summer and winter.

[The extraordinary yield of this Delaware county Pennsylvania Dairy, of Mr. Amos House, is really encouraging. It shows that a knowledge of the Guenon system on which to select cows, is worth knowing—and that a dairy properly kept and managed is capable of yielding a profit far exceeding the average of farm production. We should always bear in mind that nearly all is returned to the land in dairying and nearly all removed in most other systems.]

WARM BATHS FOR CHILDREN.—A physician, in a very sensible article upon bathing, says: "For the 'wind in the stomach' children are thought to have, for their tiresome crying, and for the restlessness and worrying at night with which they are afflicted, if the warm bath were resorted to oftener, and the dosing of soothing syrups and worse nostrums less, it would be better for the children."

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.

A New York lady of large experience in dairy management gives the following directions for making good butter:

In the first place, the milk must be brought into the dairy house clean; see that the milkers do their part nicely, for you cannot, with all the cleaning and scalding of pails and pans, make a delicious, nutty-flavored quality of butter, if straws, soaked in impurity, adhere to the udder, and from thence fall into the milk pail. The next move is to cool the milk, or take out the animal heat, to about 60 degrees, then, if you have the convenience for keeping the milk very near 60 degrees there is no required depth that the milk should be set, in order to secure all the cream. I have set it at two inches and twenty inches, and the result was the same. If the milk is not cooled, two inches is as deep as milk should be set for all the cream to rise before the milk sours. And the best time to skim the cream is just as you can detect a change or slight acid, which is generally in from thirty to thirty-six hours. The reason is, the butter is sweeter and better in color, and you get more from the same quantity of milk than you can if the cream remains on the milk until it has become quite thick and sour. I churn every day in warm weather, and cream should never be kept longer than three days in a cool place. The temperature for churning with me is 60 degrees in summer, and 62 to 64 degrees in winter. I think that the best churn is the Eureka. We are doing the churning now in from one to two minutes, and in winter we have not at any time exceeded four minutes. I thoroughly rinse my butter, but handle gently with a wooden ladle; then salt with the best dairy barrel salt, one ounce of salt to one pound of butter; mix in thoroughly, being careful to press gently so as not to break the grain; then let it stand to become solid, then work again until dry, but never until it is oily. If your cream is too warm, surround your cream pail with cold water, or with ice, if you have it, stirring the cream until it is brought down to 60 degrees. If too cold, surround with hot water.—Do not put cold or hot water in the cream to get the required temperature. My butter brings "Orange County Pail" prices, invariably, in the New York market.

[This New York lady seems to understand the general principles and essentials in manufacturing butter—but she has one important thing to learn, viz., that there is no economy in churning in from 2 to 4 minutes: enough more butter will be obtained and the quality be enough better for churning 30 to 40 minutes.]

HORTICULTURE.

AUTUMN PEARS.

After the peach crop has been exhausted, we look around for something to take its place, and, in my judgment, the next best thing is a nice crop of pears, just ready for market or the table.

One of the most profitable at this season is the *Beurre d'Anjou*, a large, yellow fruit often with a bright red cheek, and with a vinous, juicy flesh. It would not be called best, but the tree is so healthy, bears so regularly, and the fruit is so attractive, that, for market, it is certainly one of the most reliable kinds of its season.

Where the *Beurre Diel* succeeds properly, or, in other words, when it will not drop its fruit prematurely, it is one of the most valuable autumn varieties; but unfortunately, its foliage is subject to the leaf-blight, and, in consequence, the fruit drops too early to be of any use. When perfect, its large size, beautiful, golden color, and rich, buttery, delicious flesh, entitles it to rank as best. To those who can afford to wait, we would commend the *Dix*, but we would respectfully suggest to planters, that they will have to wait very many years for their reward; this, however, is sure to come, and it is really a delicious, very large and beautiful pear when we get it.

If not too premature, we feel like urging the claims of a somewhat new variety, the *Doyenne du Comice*. It is so large and beautiful, and without so good, that the amateur, at least, should plant it. At this late day, it is, perhaps, superfluous in us to recommend such an old friend as the *Duchesse d'Angouleme*, and yet, on the quince, it still remains to be the most popular variety. But it does not satisfy every one, being one of those valuable kinds that requires to be tested before planting extensively. As a standard, we feel bound to discourage orchardists from growing it.

The *Howell* is first rate and reliable in every respect, but is rather early for this list. It is, however, so valuable, not only for one's own table, but for the market, that we cannot refrain from alluding to it in this place. We should like to add a good word for the *Louise Bonne de Jersey*, simply because a few of our cultivators succeed so well with it, but on the other hand, there are so many failures to record, that it might lead some into error. It should only be grown as a dwarf.

The *Onondaga* is another variety which does remarkably well in some sections, but just the re-

verse in others. When it does succeed, it is one of the most profitable market pears in late autumn. The fruit is large, handsome, and when well ripened, very juicy and buttery.

Every body should plant the *Sheldon*, for it does well almost invariably. It is only of medium size, but it is very beautiful, and the flesh is so refreshing and pleasant, that we cannot do without it. The tree is a fine grower, and produces large crops.

We close our list of autumn pears with the *Urbaniste*, one of those delicate varieties that are indispensable. Rather above medium, quite showy, and remarkably juicy, rich, and highly perfumed. It is needless to add that it sells well.

OUR MILK WEEDS.

It has always been too much the custom with our people to ignore the claims of native plants, not because they were less beautiful than many of the exotics, but from a mistaken idea that common things were not to be thought of in their gardens. We believe, however, that this erroneous impression is gradually passing away, and that American florists will, in the future, respect quality more than rarity. Among our native plants is a class noted for the prevalence of a milky juice in their stems and foliage, as well as for the attractive floral display that they invariably present, and yet these are seldom found in American gardens. The finest of these *Asclepias* is undoubtedly the well-known Butter-fly weed (*A. tuberosa*). The flowers are bright orange in color, and unusually showy. The Purple Milkweed (*A. Purpurascens*) has dark purple flowers; the Variegated Milkweed (*A. variegata*) has beautiful umbels of almost pure white flowers; the Swamp Milkweed (*A. incarnata*) is noted for the beauty of its rosy flesh-colored bloom; the Red Milkweed (*A. rubra*) has purplish-red flowers; the Four-leaved Milkweed (*A. quadrifolia*) has pink and white blossoms; the Obtuse-leaved Milkweed (*A. Obtusifolia*) has greenish-purple flowers; the whorled Milkweed (*A. verticillata*) has small greenish white blossoms; and the Common Milkweed (*A. cornuti*) although quite noticeable for its conspicuous umbels of greenish-purple flowers, is nevertheless a troublesome weed.—There are several other species in this country, but none that are more ornamental than the foregoing.

The Maryland Farmer \$1.50 a year.

A BEAUTIFUL TREE.

Foreign horticulturists, when visiting this country, are, without exception, delighted with the exceeding beauty of our native trees.

And well they might be, for with all due allowance for our national prejudice in favor of home productions, we may safely challenge the world to a comparison of the forest growth.

In our list of available native trees for ornamental purposes, we give the Sweet Gum or Liquidamber, a very prominent position, and we do this for many excellent reasons—indeed it seems to have no faults, but its culture is uniformly successful when properly performed. Young trees, removed from the swamps and woodlands, rarely succeed, as they are illy supplied with roots, but when removed from the nursery row, very little difficulty is experienced. We are partial to the Sweet Gum for its majestic appearance, its odd, yet attractive, corky bark, its peculiarly beautiful five or seven lobed foliage, and its general freedom from diseases or insects.

All summer long, the leaves present a bright, shining, green tint, but when the autumn days draw near, and the color changes to the richest shade of crimson, then it is in its glory, and very difficult to please must be the man who cannot see "an hundred beauties" in its gorgeous appearance. The list of trees with corky bark is quite limited. We have in addition to the above, the corky White Elm (*Ulmus racemosa*.) and the Whahoo or Winged Elm (*Ulmus alata*;) whilst in Europe, the English Maple, (*Acer campestre*.) and the corked bark Elm (*Ulmus suberosa*) are like representatives of this peculiar class. The time is not far distant when such natural productions as these will be in far greater demand than many of the famed novelties that owe their popularity to some deformity in nature, which makes them merely objects of wonder rather than of beauty.—The Sweet Gum is propagated from seeds sown soon after they have been collected, in nicely prepared beds of light rather sandy soil; as the seeds are quite small, they should be scattered thinly over the surface of the bed, and covered by means of fine soil, gently shaken through a fine sieve, care being taken not to bury them. Protect by means of evergreen branches, as they must have shade and moisture to germinate, and the young seedlings need the same conditions when they put in an appearance. Transplant into rows when two years of age, but take especial care not to allow the roots to become at all dry; in two or three years thereafter, the trees, although, perhaps, not very large, will be suitable for transplanting to their

final destination. Although not inappropriate for grouping, yet this tree is pre-eminently a specimen for standing alone on the lawn, where its fine proportions may become fully developed.

THE WISTAREA.

Among vines, the clams of this very attractive genus are of the very highest order; and those who are merely acquainted with our native species, the *W. frutescens*, can form no idea of the beauty of the Chinese plant, *W. Chinensis*, and its now numerous varieties. The former, however, is well worthy of a place in our collections on account of its exceedingly floriferous character, its compact racemes of dark purplish-lilac bloom, its very hardy constitution, and for the abundance of its deep-green, healthy foliage. On the other hand, the Chinese Wistarea is a still more rampant grower, covering the largest trellis or building in a very short space of time, and its flowers, which are of a delicate tint of pale blue, are larger than those of the above, are arranged in very long, gracefully drooping racemes. An old vine, when in full bloom, forms one of the most attractive objects imaginable, and in the vicinity of Baltimore, as well as further north, is entirely reliable.

A conspicuous variety is the white flowering form, which in every other particular is the exact counterpart of its parent; but the lovely pure hue of its pea-shaped flowers must commend it to florists as its value becomes generally understood. A novelty of somewhat recent introduction, is a variety with double flowers; and, although we cannot say it is more handsome than the species, yet, this peculiar double character in cultivated flowers, has a charm for very many of our growers, and this plant will subsequently meet with favor among this class. It is not double as too many of the newer introductions are, but it has veritable, densely formed masses of petals. Numerous other varieties from Japan and China are all, more or less, handsome, and, indeed, we know none unworthy of cultivation. The *brachybotria*, *multijuga*, &c., are distinct in the color of the flowers and size, as well as formation of the raceme. No especial directions are needed in regard to cultivation apart from other climbers, but attention should be paid to them all, in the way of enriching the soil, and attending carefully to the training of the young shoots whilst growing. After the growth has been perfected, and the twining habit of the plant become established, is no time to pull apart and rearrange the twisted branches.

When a man can't find anything to do, he has lived long enough.

ABOUT ANNUALS.

Although our advice may come too late for our interested readers, yet we cannot forbear alluding to a topic wherein so many rules of good taste are violated every season.

We allude to the indiscriminate planting of annual flowers without due regard to their habits, size, color of bloom, and period of flowering. Now all this may seem at first glance to be of little importance, but to a refined mind in such matters, the effect is the very opposite to that which we should strive to produce. The charm of a flower bed is lost when we are forced to push aside tall *Zinnias* to find *Phlox Drummondii* in the centre, or the incongruous appearance of a bed with *African Marygolds* and *Portulacacas* in the outer row must certainly prove more striking than appropriate.—Let the taller growing plants be placed in the centre or background of all beds, and decreasing in size as we near the outer edge—use only those of the dwarfiest character for the border, then we shall produce an effect that will be at once pleasing and fitting. And so too with colors, although the distribution of tints is a task that cannot be performed by every one; and many an observer is forced to acknowledge, as he admires some particular bed, that there is a marked superiority in its arrangement that cannot be described, which did he but know, is due entirely to the tact which some gardeners possess of delicately arranging their flowers, so as to produce the happiest effects. A bed laid out and planted in geometrical lines of different colored phlox, has a formal character, at variance with floral beauty, and yet, should the bed be set with, say a pure white variety, and edged with another shade, the effect will be exactly the opposite. But, says the owner of a little garden, I cannot afford but a single bed, and consequently I am compelled to mix my plants. In such cases we should advise the collection to be restricted in numbers; and, as for the one bed, it would be more advisable to have two or three quite small than one very large: as this arrangement allows of a more extended display.

CARE OF EVERGREENS.

One of the fallacies of the past, was that in relation to the cultivation of trees and shrubs with persistent leaves. It was formerly, and is even yet, too frequent a practice to plant this beautiful family in their final positions, and then leave the rest to the kind hand of nature, resting under the belief that nothing further is required. What a mistake. There is no class of plants that show the

results of generous culture more than these, nor any that need the friendly hand of their owner to protect them from the icy winds of winter. Evergreens must be planted carefully, as the first rule to bear in mind; and by this we mean to impress upon our readers the absolute necessity of spreading the roots carefully, and fitting in with fine soil around and among them with the greatest nicety. If this has been performed as it should be, the next important requisite, is that of *pounding the soil firm*. Some will, perhaps, say, but this is too much like setting a post; to which we reply, it is open to that objection, but practice has proven the theory correct.

Now comes a very important matter. Mulch well, and if it should be old rotted manure, all the better. Evergreens rejoice in fertilizers, just as much as deciduous trees, and show in their deeper, richer tint of their foliage, the benefit they have received from such an application. Many a yellow-leaved specimen has been transformed from at "eye sore" to a true ornament, by simply enriching the surface of the soil. Pruning evergreens has, likewise, been another of those features which some people thought could not be performed. But it can and should be practiced whenever necessary. They will thicken-up under the process, and be far more compact and beautiful.—All that is necessary to convince the skeptical, is to point to a well kept hedge of *Arbor Vitæ*, *Hemlock*, *Norway Spruce*, or even *White Pine*, and further words will not be needed. To sum up, plant carefully, tend perseveringly, and the result will be specimens that must prove ornamental in fact as well as in name.

SHADE AND ORNAMENT.

Mistakes are not unfrequently committed by planting first class trees in narrow streets, and small sized trees along broad avenues. After the trees have grown the error becomes apparent, but, alas, too late to be remedied. We have two species in our mind's eye that we should like to recommend for broad avenue planting, and as they are both natives of our soil, so much the better.

The first of these, the *Cucumber Tree* of the West, or to speak botanically, *Magnolia acuminata*, forms a tree of the largest size, grows rapidly, flowers profusely, is quite free from injurious insects or diseases, presents a regular outline, and has a handsome bark and foliage. What more can any one desire?

The second candidate is one known to us all, the *Tulip tree*, (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), or as some people persist in terming it, although erroneously, the "Yellow Poplar." This also makes a tree of the largest size, and might add, all the qualities enumerated above, as the two are very closely related, and both belonging to the magnolia family. We cannot recommend them for small streets, or even for those of medium width, as their large proportions would inevitably stamp them so out of place in such positions, but for the broad avenues, they cannot be excelled.

FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The American Pomological Society has accepted the invitation of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, to hold its next Biennial Session in the City of Chicago, in 1875. In conformity with said acceptance, notice is given that the Fifteenth Session of this National Association will be held in Chicago, commencing Wednesday, September 8th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing for three days.

All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred associations in the United States and British Provinces, are invited to send delegations, as large as they may deem expedient, and all persons interested in the cultivation of fruits, are invited to be present and take seats in the Convention.

The coming session will be especially interesting, from its location in the centre of the great fruit-growing region of the West, and, it is believed, will be one of the most important and useful that the Society has ever held. On this occasion there will be brought together the best cultivators and fruits of our widely-extended country, when may be examined and compared the fruits, not only of the cooler climes of the North, but of the South, the West and the Pacific Slope. It is, therefore very desirable that every State, Territory and Province of North America should be fully and ably represented in this Convention, thereby promoting the advancement of one of the great resources of our national wealth,—the extension and perpetuation of the amicable and social relations which have hitherto existed among the members of the Society,—and the diffusion throughout the land of their deliberations, for the benefit of our constantly expanding territory.

Packages of Fruits, with the names of the contributors, may be addressed as follows: "AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY," care of O. B. GALUSHA, Chicago. Address, W. C. FLAGG, Secretary, Moro, Ills.

Under the auspices of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, there will also be held, in the Inter-State Industrial Exposition Building, a national exhibition of the fruits and other horticultural products of North America. Seven thousand square feet of space in the south end of the main floor and gallery of the great Exposition Building will be assigned to the various States, Territories and Provinces; and in the space assigned to each State, Territory or Province will be arranged the State, county, society or individual collections contributed therefrom. There will be an effort to

have every section of the country, from Nova Scotia to California, and from Key West to Oregon, suitably represented in a truly continental exhibition of fruits.

Upon the same day, and in the same building, the great Inter-State Exposition of the Arts and Industries will begin its four week's exhibition.—Free tickets, admitting them to all parts of the Exposition during the convention, will be issued to all members of the American Pomological Society, and to contributors of fruits for the Exhibition. Railroads will make reduced rates.

Experience in Plaster with Clover.

In the spring of 1873 I sowed one field of eight acres to oats, thoroughly harrowed one way, then sowed on clover seed and cross-harrowed the field. I then put on about three pecks of plaster to the acre, and the result was a good yield of oats and a fine catch of clover, which grew finely through the summer, and last season produced a large burden of number one clover hay. This I am now feeding to my calves, for I prefer it to any other, when properly cured; for calves should have the best.—The same week in which I seeded the eight acre lot, I seeded one of four acres, and in precisely the same manner, save that I sowed plaster on two acres of it. The other two acres went without plaster. Now for the result. Where the plaster was sown, the clover grew as finely as in the eight acre lot, and produced as much hay last season; while on that without plaster the yield of oats was much lighter, and what clover seed sprouted, or nearly all, died from the effects of the drouth; so much so that it would not pay for harvesting. The soil was sandy, what we term here sand knolls, and poor at that.—*Cor. Western Rural.*

PAINTING OLD BUILDINGS.—An inexpensive but durable method of painting old buildings is as follows: First give them a coat of crude petroleum, which is the oil as it comes from the wells, and which can be procured for four or five dollars per barrel. Then mix one pound of "metallic paint," which is brown or red hematite iron and finely ground, to one quart of linseed oil, and apply this over the petroleum coat. The petroleum sinks into the wood, and makes a groundwork for the iron and oil paint. The color of the iron paint is a dark reddish brown, and is not at all disagreeable; it is a color not easily soiled, very durable, and is fire-proof.

For valuable stock, see S. W. Ficklin's advertisement of Belmont Stock Farm.

WOODLAWN CLUB MEETING.

MAY SESSION—1875.

A pleasant company went down the Potomac on Saturday, on board of the Mary Washington, to attend the meeting of the Woodland Farmers' Club, of Fairfax county, Virginia, its regular monthly session at the farm of Levi Stiles, near Accotink, and the attendance was large and well pleased.—In the absence of the president, P. H. Troth was elected chairman. N. W. Pierson, secretary.

LIME

and its application to land and crops; was the subject of discussion. Opinions were various as to the mode of application, but the majority seemed inclined to the opinion that it should be spread directly from the wagon before slacked, and allowed to slack on the ground, and be worked in. Shell lime was preferred by some, but stone lime by the larger number. Shell lime contains more phosphatic matter than stone lime. Lime was considered better on sand or gravel land than on clay or rich loam.

THE CRITICAL COMMITTEE, made a favorable report on Mr. Stiles' farm and stock, but thought he ought to dispense with some of his dogs.

SEED CORN.

Care should be used in the selection of the best ears, and from stalks that bear two or three ears, and such only, and the but-end half should be used, as coming earliest, and making the heaviest corn.

Preparation of seed-corn was considered, and it was generally admitted that it will come up sooner and grow faster by being soaked 6 to 12 hours in either ammonia, salt, copperas, or in coal-tar water, and be less liable to destruction by insects and birds. Gas-tar was also recommended. It seemed to be most popular and most generally used.

POTATOES AND GRASSHOPPERS.

Potatoes and grasshoppers were talked about.—The latter have already made their appearance, and are likely to diminish the appearance of the former, unless killed off. Paris green is the best remedy. The average yield of potatoes in this region was concluded to be about from six to twenty bushels for one bushel planting; certainly not more than one fourth of what may and ought to be obtained. Sometimes 50 to 60 fold is obtained.

CORN OR OATS, WHICH?

Is the corn crop more profitable than the oat crop? was the next question proposed, and it was affirmatively answered by the majority.

Which is the better for milk and butter, well-cured corn fodder or hay, as feed for milch cows? The majority decided that good corn fodder is best, if properly cured, without mildew.

The secretary read a communication in regard to

THE CENTENNIAL,

asking if the society wished to exhibit, and how much space they would need. Left for the officers of the society to consider and answer.

A communication was received from President Gillingham, and placed on file for future consideration.

The chair called attention to the report of the Massachusetts college about fertilizers and crops.

RECESS AND SUPPER.

Supper was now announced, and enjoyed with much satisfaction, being good and plentiful.

Dr. Davis was appointed to read an essay at the next meeting.

Messrs. Witbeck, Walton and Lukens were appointed a critical committee for the next meeting, which will be held at the farm of Fd. E. Mason, near Woodlawn Mansion, on the 12th of June.

GUNSTON FARM.

Several members, on invitation, spent Sunday, and part of Monday, pleasantly at Gunston, the splendid farm of Col. E. Daniels, where, as at most other places, we found the fruit crop looking well, with fair promise; as is also the case with most other crops in the town. Dry weather, however, begins to tell on the grass, and interferes with plowing. But generally the farmer's prospect is good.

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS.

A number of members also enjoyed a pleasant time, spending a few hours at Mt. Vernon Springs, the fine fruit farm of Dr. E. P. Howland, where he has 1,500 apricot trees, twice that number of peach trees, and a large number of apple and pears, with large grape vineyard; they all look well and promise good crops of fruit, except the apricots, which were all destroyed by frosts of April.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Several of the more educated and enterprising members of this society, Col. Daniels, Judge Edwards, and Col. Chase, are taking earnest steps to establish a school, in this neighborhood, where boys and girls too, may be taught the foundation principles and the practical operations, of agriculture, horticulture and floral culture; with a competent teacher, where they will receive lessons, part of the day, in the school room; and then, part of the day, work in the field, garden and orchard, to illustrate and learn the truths by experiment and practice. It is, certainly, a desirable and useful undertaking, for the benefit of the farming community, and should prevail. D. S. CURTISS.

The above was unavoidably laid over last month.

WASHINGTON CITY MATTERS.—In our advertising pages will be found the announcements of Mr. H. C. Spencer, and of Mr. Frank Milliken.

Mr. Spencer has long been favorably known as an efficient educator—having prepared many young men, and women too, to fill responsible business positions, and as educators.

Mr. Milliken keeps one of the most elegant and popular boarding and hotel establishments in the city, while his charges are reasonable; it is a quiet and neat place for families, who like genteel apartments.

THE SOUTHERN MAGAZINE.—Turnbull & Brothers, 8. N. Charles Street Baltimore. This monthly is one of the very best Literary Journals in this country. The last number is if possible better than any preceding. It merits the warmest support of southern people especially.

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR JULY.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"Put on your brightest, richest dress,
Where all your gems, blest vail of ours!"
"Strew the glad and smiling ground
With every flower."

"A wake! the morning shines, and the fresh field
Calls us; we love the prime to mark how spring
Our tender plants, how blows the citron grove."

Shakespeare intimates that the girl who rises early needs no paint brush but nature's, and says: she looks as clear as morning roses newly washed in dew—and so is truly the fact. Therefore, be up early and tend the flowers, while the birds warble their morning praises to the Divine Giver of all our blessings, among which, not the least, is the glory of a bright July morn, with the loveliness which lies around, above and about us on every side.

If not among the flowers, gather ripe berries for the day's enjoyment—skim the rich cream—print the golden butter—or mount your pretty palfrey, and gallop a mile or two; be up and doing something that is in keeping with joyous, lusty nature, rather than lose these healthful invigorating hours, in dreamy slumber—that counterpart of death—when the senses are lost to all the soul inspiring animation of the early hours of a summer's day.

This month you may bud or inarch roses, lemons, &c., and sett cuttings of plants and flowers. And here I will tell you something that may be of service to you, if you will try it with your cuttings:

To prevent cuttings of flowers from destruction by mould, which is often the case, especially in autumn, use one part sand, and one part fine dust of anthracite coal in filling the pots or boxes in which the cuttings are placed. An intelligent observer, who has proven this by experiments, attributes it to the small quantity of sulphur the coal dust contains.—Quere—would it not be well to try a small quantity of flour of sulphur with the sand, where this coal dust was not attainable? As cuttings from many plants may now be taken and set in pots or boxes, it is a propitious time to try the experiment. The propagating of plants from cuttings is an agreeable way of spending an hour or so every few days during the season, and affords the means of presenting friends with souvenirs of regard, oftentimes more prized and longer cherished than more costly presents.

I learn from a Frenchman, who annually brings to Baltimore for sale, the rarest fruit trees and flowers grown in Paris, that it is now the fashion in Paris to have pear trees and strawberry trees grown in large pots, which are put in the dining room and pick the fruit off during the dinner. Some of these strawberries are hardy, and cultivated like the pear tree—they give an enormous fruit three times a year. This is hard to swallow, but I saw one or more pears that weighed three pounds, and were twice as big as our largest California pears. He certainly has each year some rare and monstrous bulbs, and strange looking plants, but our florists pronounce the whole thing a humbug.

In a late evening walk I called in at the fashionable floral office of J. Edward Feast, on Charles, near

Saratoga Street, Baltimore, and there saw, among many very choice adornments for the window and table, a fine collection of superior plants and flowers, and among them, those I admired most, and consider very choice, was a tri-color geranium—*Italica Unita*, or United Italy; and a rose from Japan, called, Tycoon. It was superb. Ladies visiting the city ought to call and see this flower emporium, on one of the great fashionable promenade streets, where, in dewy twilight, the human flowers of beauty and fashion most do walk and show their many attractions.—Sometimes this street is a blaze of beauty, and dazes a poor fellow like I, who chances to be wandering along homeward, thinking of the quiet and serene rural scene at eventide depicted by Cowper.

I give you a receipt I got, as a special favor, from the Maltby House, to make a delicious fruit desert: strawberry, peach, apricot, plum, or any sort of fruit:

THE MALTBY HOUSE STRAWBERRY CAKE.—Take half pound of butter and half pound of sugar. Beat them well together and mix with one pound of flour; add milk sufficient to soften the whole to the consistency of batter for sponge cake. Pour in pans half an inch thick, bake, and when done, spread on a layer of strawberries or other fruit well sweetened; then another cake, and on it a thick layer of fruit sweetened. Serve cold with cream or ice cream and frozen custard.

The Power of Love.

But love, first learned in a lady's eyes,
Lives not alone immured in the brain;
But with the motion of all elements,
Courses as swift as thought in every power;
And gives to every power a double power,
Above their functions and offices.
It adds a precious seeing to the eye:
A lover's eye will gaze an eagle blind;
A lover's ear will hear the lowest sound;
When the suspicious head of theft is stopped;
Love's feeling is more soft and sensible,
Then are the tender horns of cockled snails:
Love's tongue proves dainty Bacchus gross in taste,
For valor, is not love a Hercules,
Still climbing trees in the Hesperides?
Subtle as sphynx, as sweet and musical
As bright Apollo's lute strung with his hair;
And, when love speaks, the voice of all the gods,
Makes heaven drowsy with the harmony.
Never durst poet touch a pen to write,
Until his ink were tempered with love's sighs:
O, then his lines would ravage savage ears,
And plant in tyrants mild humility.

WAFFLES.—Two eggs; one pint of milk; half an ounce of butter, half a gill of yeast; salt just to taste; as much flour as will form a thick batter.

Warm the milk and butter together; beat the eggs and add them by turns with the flour; stir in the yeast and salt. When they are light, heat your waffle-irons and butter them, pour in some of the batter and brown them on both sides. Butter them, and serve them with or without sugar and cinnamon.

If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, last much longer, and always sweep like a new broom.

Horticultural Society's Proceedings.

It seems that there is much dissatisfaction among those who were not present at the last Monthly Meeting of the Horticultural Society, concerning the resolution which was passed, constituting a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, to be voted for at the Annual Meeting of the Society to be held in September next. Coinciding in opinion with those who have expressed to us their surprise at such an unusual course as this, we desire in a few words to give our reasons why we think that procedure was wrong at the time and under the circumstances.

It certainly seems to us that it was contrary to the custom of all similar associations and unnecessarily premature, to appoint a committee three months prior to the annual election of officers, to select a ticket to fill the several offices of the Society. This is certainly against all established usage in all public bodies; as public notice is usually given in all organized bodies, when officers are to be nominated or elected—besides, there was no necessity for such hasty action.

Not a tenth part of the members of the Society were present, for it was observable that the meeting was a small one. Hence a large majority of the members of the Society were ignorant of such an intention on the part of a limited minority who were present; had they been aware of it, they might have been present and voted the resolution down. At any rate, it looks like surprise practiced by a few upon the many. We confess it does look like what is now known as a "ring," inasmuch as a few members, long before the annual election comes off, nominate a committee, several of whom have rarely attended the meetings, and are not supposed to be posted as to the wants of the Society, or know the value of the services of those who have materially aided in the success of the institution, for out of such—we mean the exhibitors, and those who give their time, labor and talent to the Society—ought the officers to be selected.

Again, it is objected, that it was irregular. A single member offers a resolution to appoint a committee, not of blank numbers to be filled by the Society, but naming the individuals, without giving even the members present an opportunity to designate their individual preferences. It would have been indelicate for any one to have moved to strike out the name of any one proposed and insert another. It might have engendered hostility for years between the parties. The fact is, the whole thing was sprung upon the meeting, and it passed without that consideration which should have been given to so important a matter.—

We do not question, for a moment, the motives of any one, when we say, in our judgment, it was hasty and inconsiderate, and likely to bring discord rather than that unanimity which should characterize the action of this association on all occasions. To secure success, engraft the Society upon the affections of our whole people, of the city and State, and enlist their hearty co-operation, we must exhibit a fraternity of feeling by harmonious action, with no motives beyond that elevated rivalry which is laudable between competitors for the prizes of merit.

CURING CLOVER HAY.

V. P. Richmond, of Madison, Illinois, gives his mode of curing clover hay, in the *Germanstown Telegraph*, as follows:

The most common way is to salt plentifully when putting away, but as sometimes stock get too much salt in that way, I prefer two other ways. The first is to *lime*, where barn room is not plenty, after this manner: Put down the hay over the mow loosely about eighteen inches in depth, and scatter over air-slacked lime, say about one-half peck to each ten feet square of surface. Tramp down while laying; then another eighteen inches, and so until completed.

Clover put up in this way requires as much sunshine as possible, and as little breaking of the leaves; but it can be put away quite as green as by salting. In feeding out I never find any lime and very little dust.

Where barn room is plenty I prefer the following plan: Cut the clover in the morning and afternoon, lay it loosely over the scaffolds and floors two feet or more thick, but never pack any. If not hurried fork it over two or three days and mow away. I can put up in my barn about an acre a day. It is a slow way in this fast age, but when one sees the hay in February and March he must acknowledge it a good way.

My way of feeding clover hay is principally to milch cows; and we can always have good yellow butter when the cows are fed once a-day on clover hay. I also feed occasionally to calves and sheep, more for a change of feed than being any better for them than other hay. I believe in changing feed as often as possible during long cold times in our changeable winters. I use clover for soiling for milch cows as much as possible, finding it increases the milk and keeps the cow quiet while being milked. Never feed clover hay to horses.

☞ Subscribe to the *Maryland Farmer*.

WOOD ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.

How can I best utilize that big heap of ashes out by the wood pile? This is a question which we have no doubt that hundreds of the some odd thousands of farmers who read this paper have suggested to themselves, now that the milder weather renders draft on the wood pile less frequent. In nine cases out of ten, we wager that the speaker's excellent spouse immediately remarks that she is about to sell them to the soap maker; and the money? well, that is her perquisite, and it would be very ungallant on our part to venture a suspicion as to its outlay. Still, we dislike to see these ashes go to the soap boiler, and perhaps a word as to their value to our farmer friend may cause him to think as we do; so with a word of apology to both madame and the soap man, for our unwarrantable interference with their little traffic, we venture to suggest that those ashes are very much more valuable as fertilizer than for lye.

We suppose that every agriculturist now-a-days has some general idea of the principle of restitution; that is to say, the elements necessary to the growth of vegetables must be replaced; and if they are not, the crop either fails utterly, or at best is deficient in health and growth. The amount of these elements, phosphorus, lime, potash, and several others to be replaced, varies according to the vegetables cultivated. Thus a potato crop from seven and a half acres of land, takes away the seed constituents of four wheat crops, besides about 600 pounds of potash. The average turnip produce of the same area, removes the seed constituents of four wheat crops, and about 1,000 pounds of potash. Similarly also grapes, clover, peas, beans, lucerne, and nearly all leguminous vegetables remove potash in immense quantities. It is evident, that in such cases, potash is the material which the land most requires to produce a new crop. To buy potash, and add it to the soil, would be expensive; true, it may be procured in combination with other substances in various fertilizers, but there is a much simpler source for it, and that source is the ash heap, which otherwise the soap man purchases.

Professor Storer, whose recent paper on the fertilizing properties of wood ashes, we find in the *Bulletin* of the Bussey Institution, gives the latest information on the value of this most useful material. He says that the analysis of thirteen samples of house ashes, shows a range of from 6 to 10.8 per cent. of potash, and from 0.4 to 4.6 per cent. of phosphoric acid. The lowest percentages of potash, 6 to 6.5, were from ashes of a mixture of maple, oak and white pine wood, collected by a

soap boiler in a country village. The highest percentages, 10 to 10.8, were in ashes of mixed beech, birch and maple in one case, and those of pitch pine in the other. Eight of the samples ranged, as to potash, from 7.4 to 9.5, the average of them, as well as that of all the thirteen samples, being about 8½ per cent. This, it must be borne in mind, is the proportion of the chemist's potash or oxide of potassium, and corresponds to about 10½ per cent. of the potash of commerce, which is an impure carbonate and hydrate of potassium. The average of phosphoric acid in dry commercial wood ashes, whether unleached or leached, is about two per cent., a much less quantity than would be inferred from the composition of the 'pure ash' of many woods.

This phosphoric acid is also a valuable fertilizing material in the majority of soils. The balance of the elements contained in the ash, namely, silica, alumina, iron and manganese oxide, lime, soda, etc., are of no or little account, so that, on what the potash, first, and phosphoric acid, second, contained, mainly depends the value of wood ashes as a fertilizer. The material is, besides, a useful dressing for the ground about orchard trees, as it not only improves the soil, but prevents in considerable degree the inroads of insects in the roots and bark.

It only remains for us to show that there is not merely a loss to the land effected, but that a direct expenditure of money is the result of using ashes in a manner otherwise than we have pointed out. In order to thrive, the farmer must keep his land in producing condition, and, as we have already remarked, to soils which require potash, potash must be returned. Potash is worth about six cents a pound, and phosphoric acid is sold in the New York markets for about 12½ cents for the quantity. A barrel of wood ashes is bought by the soap maker for say twenty-two cents, and it weighs 125 pounds. These ashes contain on an average, as we have already shown, 8 per cent. or 10 pounds of potash, and besides, include two per cent. or two and a half pounds of phosphoric acid. According to the above prices, the total value of these substances is 91 cents, and therefore a barrel of ashes is intrinsically worth as a fertilizer nearly five times the amount for which it can be sold to the soap manufacturer.

"Ashes," says the *Rural New Yorker*, "contain essential components of all crops. They should not be mixed with compost (there is no gain in so mixing them) but applied broadcast directly to the soil, whether it is grass or arable land. We never knew a farmer who could get more ashes than it was profitable to apply to his land. One hundred

bushels per acre is not too much to apply to old cultivated lands. Especially are ashes excellent for orchards. They should not be heaped right about the bodies of the trees, but spread over the roots, which extend as far from the bodies of the trees as the branches do. Ashes are especially valuable as top dressing on old grass lands, or on crops with grain. For root crops, they are equally important; indeed, as we say above, there is no crop grown, and no land cultivated, that is not benefited, in a greater or less degree, by the application of leached or unleached ashes, the latter being the more valuable."

Most farmers still sell wood in the cities and villages; and rather than go home empty, they should carry back ashes and other fertilizers to replace the potash, lime and phosphoric acid that have been carried off in the crops and animals sold. Ashes show immediate effect from their application, and at the same time last long in the soil.—*Scientific American*.

SEWAGE.—Why cannot Baltimore follow the example of Paris in utilizing the sewage?

THE utilization of the sewage of Paris on the plains of Gennevilliers, containing an area of 800 acres of light sandy soil, is now being practically carried out. A large sewer is now being constructed to carry away the sewage from the main sewer at Clichy-sur-Seine. The new sewer will be of 5 feet 6 inches internal diameter, and about 4,150 yards in length; and when completed, half the sewage of Paris will be utilized.

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MARYLAND EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.—We are pained to learn of the continued illness, from typhoid fever, of our esteemed friend, Hon. G. W. Wilson, editor of the *Marlborough Gazette*, now entering on its fortieth year. We earnestly hope he will be soon restored and enabled to do his duties as President of the Association, which office he has held for years, winning by his humor and kindly feelings, golden opinions from his brother editors and the public wherever the Association visited.

AVERAGE FEED OF COWS.—At a meeting in Massachusetts some time since, a Mr. Wetherell stated that cows upon an average need forty-five pounds of hay per day or its equivalent while giving milk. That large cows produce more milk for the amount of feed given than small ones. That scrub cows will give annually 1,400 quarts of milk, while the Holstein and some other breeds will produce 4,000. All cows should be kept clean, as well as their surroundings. In producing winter milk, cows without grain will do nothing.

ASHES AND IRON FOR FLOWERS.

The observation of practical and experimental gardeners seems to confirm the fact that, to procure brilliant colors in flowers, it is necessary to supply the soil with an abundance of ferruginous constituents and silica. The latter supplies a material (says S. E. Todd, in one of our foreign exchanges) which is of vast importance in the production of that brilliancy of the petals and the dark green luster of the leaves. Then, if potash be added, or the ground be dressed round about the growing flowers with unleached wood ashes, an increased brilliancy will appear in every petal and leaf.

Any person who cultivates only a few flowers in pots, or between grassy lawns, or on spacious parterres, may readily satisfy himself of the exceedingly useful part the foregoing materials play in the production of beautiful flowers. Even white flowers, or roses that have petals nearly white, will be greatly improved in brilliancy by providing iron sand, and unleached ashes for the roots of growing plants. Ferruginous material may be applied to the soil where flowers are growing, or where they are to grow, by procuring a supply of oxide of iron, in the form of the dark colored scales that fall from the heated bars of iron when the metal is hammered by the blacksmiths.

Iron turnings and iron filings, which may be obtained for a trifle at most machine shops, should be worked into the soil near flowers; and in a few years it will be perceived that all the minute fragments will have been dissolved, thus furnishing the choicest material for painting the gayest colors of the flower garden. When there is an excess of vegetable mold in a flower bed, and a deficiency of silica or sand, the flowers will never be so rich in color, nor so brilliant, as they would be were a liberal dressing of sand, or sandy loam, worked down into the bed, where the growing roots could reach it. If wood ashes can be obtained readily, let a dressing be spread over the surface of the ground, about half an inch deep, and be raked in.

A dressing of quicklime will be found excellent for flowers of every description. It is also of eminent importance to improve the fertility of the soil where flowers are growing, in order to have mature, plump, ripe seed. Let the foregoing materials be spread around the flowers, and raked in at any convenient period of the year. When soil is prepared for flowers in pots, let some sand, some oxide of iron, and ashes be mingled thoroughly with the leaf mold.—*Scientific American*.

PROFITS OF SHEEP.

A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer*, residing within twenty-five miles of Philadelphia, states that one of his most certain and reliable sources of profits from year to year is keeping sheep. When I first began farming, twenty years ago, he writes, I depended entirely on Southdowns. They have always proved with me prolific breeders, capital nurses, hardy and good feeders, and my Southdown mutton ranks in the market with "gilt-edge" butter. I inform my regular customers when I am going to have a fine leg or loin of pure Southdown, and they go off fast at three to five cents above the market price. In fact, Southdown mutton is the best mutton in the world.

If quality of meat was the only desideratum I would make no change, but as coarser wools now bring the highest price, and as perhaps, I gain a little in weight, (of which I am not altogether certain, but at least do not lose any,) I have made one cross on my flock of 100 ewes with the Cotswold. The best results and the finest carcass have resulted where the Southdown buck was used on the Cotswold ewe. I do not want any finer sheep than this makes, and I try to keep them from my purposes one-half Southdown and one-half Cotswold. What lambs I have to spare are all sold in advance to your butchers about eight dollars per head. I raise roots, which I consider indispensable in the sheep business, and with *good shelter and good management*, I have the lambs in the market in March and April. I consider the roots make a good substitute in the ewes, keeps them in good heart and with fine tute for early pasture. It promotes the flow of milk appetites. I have always followed the advice in your paper, to keep all my animals *healthy and thriving*. If they once go down or become stunted, much of one's feed is thrown away. Two-thirds of my ewes usually have twins. With lambs at eight dollars to nine dollars each and wool at fifty cents per pound, your readers can figure up my profits on 100 ewes.

I will close with one remark: that without a root crop of about 1,000 bushels, I would not keep sheep. Not that these are all fed to the sheep, as cows and horses all are benefited by them, but for sheep they are indispensable.

REMEDY FOR MOLES.—A Louisiana man, in the *Practical Farmer* says:

We were troubled a few years since with the moles. We got some *Palma christi* or Castor bean seed, and planted them about where the moles were most troublesome. They have entirely disappeared.

To Make Simple Colors.

Our young folks may make instructive, and at same time amusing chemical experiments, and with little or no expense. Let them take a few leaves of red cabbage, cut into small bits; put them in a basin and pour a pint of boiling water on them; let it stand an hour, then pour off the liquor into a decanter. It will be of a fine blue color. Then take three wine-glasses; into one put six drops of solution of soda; into a second, the same quantity of alum; and let the third glass remain empty.—The glasses may be prepared before hand, and the few drops of the colorless liquids which have been put in them will not be noticed but produce a pleasant surprise. Fill up the glasses from the decanter, and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly become a beautiful red, that in the glass containing the soda will be a fine green, that poured into the empty one will remain unchanged. By adding a little vinegar to the green it will change to red. Besides amusement, these experiments teach lessons of utility.

D. S. C.

VIRTUES OF THE PUMPKIN.—At a meeting of Farmers' Club, a correspondent wrote of the virtues of the pumpkin, giving the following instance of its value for inflammatory rheumatism: A woman's arm was swelled to an enormous size and painfully inflamed. A poultice was made of stewed pumpkins which was renewed every fifteen minutes, and in a short time produced a perfect cure. The fever drawn out by the poultices made them extremely offensive, as they were taken off. I knew a man cured of severe inflammation of the bowels by the same kind of application.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

From Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt Street, New York, their Combined Wholesale List of Vegetables, Plants and Seeds, Flowering Plants, &c.

From A. Hance & Son, their Abridged Price List, No. 2. for 1875, of Bedding, Basket, and Vegetable Plants.

From Vilmorin-Andrieu & Co., Wholesale Price List of Dutch Flower Roots.

New Publications Received.

Croquet: Its Principles and Rules, by Prof. A. Rover. American News Co. New York—price only 10 cts.—This little work has become the standard book on this innocent amusement, and we are sure we are enhancing the pleasure of our young readers and serving their interest by calling their attention to this little book.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON THE SELECTION AND USE OF THE MICROSCOPE.—Intended for beginners. By John Phin, editor of *The Technologist*. 1 vol., 12 mo., fully illustrated. Price 75 cents. New York: Industrial Publication Company, 176 Broadway.

The value of the microscope as a means of pleasant recreation, as well as an instrument of scientific research, is so well known that it would be a waste of time to enlarge upon it.

BALTIMORE MARKETS--JUNE 26.

Prepared for the "Maryland Farmer" by **GILLMORE & CO.**, Produce Commission Merchants, 159 W. Pratt st.

[Unless when otherwise specified the prices are wholesale.]

ASHES.—Pots \$6.75

BEEWAX.—31@32 cts.

BROOM CORN.—7@12 cts.

COFFEE.—Firm. Prices range from 17@20 cts. for ordinary to choice; gold duty paid.

COTTON.—Market firm—Ordinary, 13½ cts; Good Ordinary 14 cts; Low Middling, 14½ cts; Middling, 15½ cts; Good Middling, 15½ cts; Middling Fair, 16 cts.

EGGS.—Fresh lots—Md. and Pa., 23 @ 24 cts.

FERTILIZERS.—No change to note. We quote:
 Peruvian Guano.....\$66 ½ ton of 2000 lbs
 Turner's Excelsior.....55 ½ ton "
 Turner's Ammo. S. Phos.....45 ½ ton "
 E. F. Coe's Ammo. S. Phos.....55 ½ ton "
 Rasin & Co., Soluble Sea Island Guano 50 ½ ton "
 Rasin & Co., Ground Bone and Meat.. " "
 Rasin & Co., Ammonia, Potash and Bone Phosphate of Lime..... " "
 Flour of Bone.....60 ½ ton "
 John Bullock & Sons Pure G'd Bone.. 45 ½ ton "
 Whitman's phosphate.....50 ½ ton "
 Bone Dust.....45 ½ ton "
 Dissolved Bones.....60 ½ ton "
 Missouri Bone Meal.....47 ½ ton "
 New Jersey Ground Bone.....40 ½ ton "
 Moro Phillips' Super-Phosphate Lime 50 ½ ton "
 "A A" Mexican Guano.....30 ½ ton "
 "A" do30 ½ ton "
 Plaster.....\$1.75 ½ bbl.

FRUITS DRIED.—Cherries, 20@21 cents; Blackberries, 8½@9 cts; Whortleberries, 14 cts; Raspberries, 25@26 cts; Peaches, peeled, bright, 20@22 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 9@10 cts; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 8@9 cts; Apples, sliced, bright, 9 @ 10 cts; Apples, quarters, bright, 7½@8 cts.

FLOUR.—Market Active—Super \$4.70@5.00; Extra 5 25 @5.75; Western Family 6.00@7.00; Choice family, \$8.25@ \$8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Dull, fair to choice, white, 1.30@1.40; fair to choice, red 1.20@1.35. Corn—Southern, white 88@89—Yellow do 84@88—Western mixed 80@85 cts. Oats—73@79 cts.

HAY AND STRAW.—Timothy Hay, dull at \$22@25 per ton; Rye Straw \$13@15; Oat Straw \$10@11; Wheat Straw \$9.00@10.00.

HIDES.—Dull—Green 9@10 cts.; Dry salted 11@12 cts.; Dry Flint 13@14 cts.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon Shoulders, 9½@10 cts.; Clear Rib Sides, 13@13½ cts.; S. C. Hams, 15@16 cts.

POTATOES.—Early Rose 2.75@3.00 per Barrel.

RICE.—Carolina and Louisiana, 7½@8½ cts.

SALT.—Ground Alum \$1.15@1.30; Fine \$2 10@2.20 per sack; Turks Island 35@40 cts. per bushel.

WHISKEY.—\$1.20 per gallon.

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Handy & Lowry, Pine Grove, Ky., 87 head Louans, Loudon Duchesses, Mazurkas, Peris, Rose of Sharons, Gems, Isabellas, Red Roses, &c.; July 23d.

Innis & Burgess, Lexington, Ky., Rose of Sharons, Carnations, Rubys, Adelaides, Young Marys, Moss Roses, &c.; July 27th.

Offut, Muir & Offutt, Paris, Ky., 50 head Princesses, Miss Wileys, Goodnesses, Craggs, Roan Duchesses, &c.; July 28th.

James Sudduth, Newtown, Ky., White Roses, Amelias, Ianthas, Arabellas, Panzys, Josephines, Moss Roses, &c.; July 29th.

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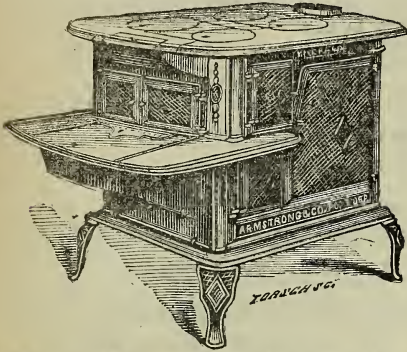
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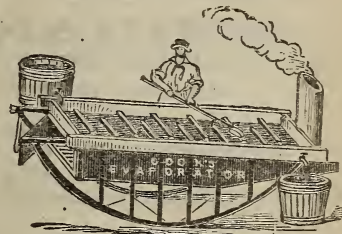
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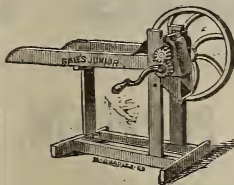
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664 to 669 West Eighth St, CINCINNATI, O.

Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam Engines, Shaker Thresher, Wood-sawing Machines, Corn and Cob Crushers, Farm, School, and Church Bells. je-2t

Gale's Hay, Straw and Stalk Cutters,

FOR HAND OR POWER,
ARE THE BEST IN AMERICA.



WILL last a Lifetime.

\$9 size Cuts from 20 to 50 bushels per hour.

THEY ARE SENT ON TRIAL.

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CIRCULARS FREE.

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MORO PHILLIPS,

Manufacturing Chemist,

Manufacturer of ACIDS, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZING MATERIALS,

Moro Phillip's Genuine Improved Super Phosphate,

THE BEST WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND COTTON PRODUCER in the MARKET.

Price \$48 Per Ton---2000 Pounds. Discount to Dealers.

PURE PHUINE

THE BEST FERTILIZER FOR TRUCKERS WE KNOW OF.

Price \$48 Per Ton---2,000 Pounds.

DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

SERRANA GUANO,

A NATURAL ORGANIC DEPOSIT, Containing Valuable Fertilizing Properties.

Price \$25 Per Ton. Discount to Dealers.

For sale at Manufacturer's Depots : { 110 S. DELAWARE AV., Philadelphia, Pa.
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And by Dealers in general throughout the country. Information furnished on application.

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POPPLEIN'S

SILICATED PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

COMPOSED OF VEGETABLE SILICA, DISSOLVED BONE AND POTASH SALTS, which, when compared, is truly STABLE MANURE IN A CONCENTRATED FORM.

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FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE POTATO BUG AND COTTON WORM.

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IMPROVED COTSWOLD OR COMBING WOOL SHEEP.

I offer for sale *Pure Bred* RAMS and EWES of this
Superior Stock.

At the last exhibition of the "State Agricultural Society of Maryland," MY SHEEP were awarded EVERY PREMIUM contended for. My recently imported ram, "Duke of Gloucester," is an animal of great size and beauty, DEFYING competition in this country. Address

C. J. B. MITCHELL,

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PURE FINE
GROUND BONE,
PURE BONE FLOUR,
Pure Dissolved Bone Ash,
PURE DISSOLVED RAW BONE,
66° OIL VITRIOL,
GERMAN POTASH SALTS.

PURE CHEMICALS for making Super-Phosphate, at the lowest market price. Call at

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HARDER'S PREMIUM

Railway Horse Power, and Thresher and Cleaner, the "Best Ever Made," awarded the

TWO GRAND GOLD MEDALS,

At the Great National Trial, at Auburn, N. Y.

For "Slow and easy movement of horses, 15 rods less than 1½ miles per hour, Mechanical Construction of the very best kind, thorough and conscientious workmanship and material in every place, nothing slighted, excellent work, &c," as shown by Official Report of Judges. Threshers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, Seed Sowers and Planters, all of the best in Market. Catalogue with price, full information, and Judges Report of Auburn Trial, sent free. Address:

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Will cure or prevent Disease.

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Jan-6t. x

John Saul's Catalogue of New, Rare and Beautiful Plants.

Will be ready in February with a colored plate, mailed free to all my customers, to others price 25 cents. A plain copy to all applicants free.

Plant Department

contains an immense stock of

New, Rare, and Beautiful Plants,
Sets of New Pelargoniums, New
Zonale and Double Geraniums, New Fuchsias, New
Roses, New Heliotropes,
Begonias, Dahlias,
Gladiolus, &c.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

Beure d' Assumption, Souviner du Congress, with a collection of other new

PEARS.

EARLY BEATRICE, EARLY LOUISA, EARLY RIVERS, with a lot of other new

PEACHES.

A large stock of

PEAR, APPLE, PEACH, PLUM,
CHERRIES, Standard and
Dwarf, GRAPES
VINES, SMALL
FRUITS,
&c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES in great variety for Parks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.

EVERGREENS of all sizes. All of the finest quality and at the lowest rates.

Vegetable Seeds

of the finest quality, fresh and pure, grown by myself, or specially for me, or my importation.

Flower Seeds.

Being extensively engaged in importing and growing New and Rare Plants, consequently my facilities for seed saving are unequalled.

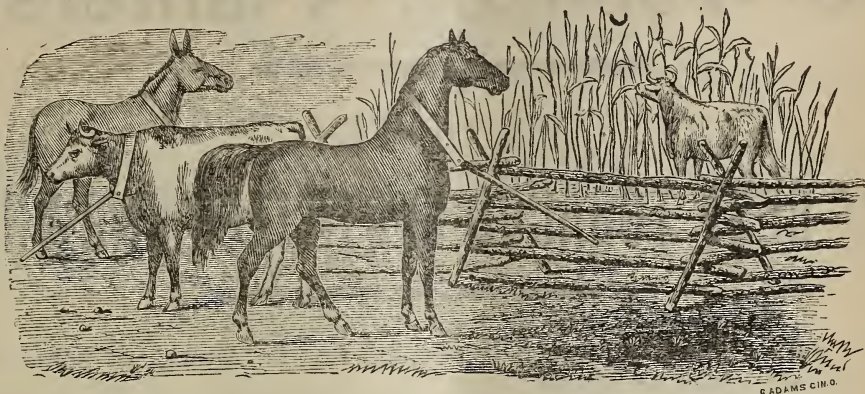
The following Catalogues with others, now ready, mailed free: No. 1, a Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees. No. 2, a Catalogue of Garden Agricultural, and Flower Seeds. No. 6, a Catalogue of New, Rare and beautiful Plants.

JOHN SAUL,

Jan'y

Washington, City, D. C.

WHITMAN'S IMPROVED CATTLE FOKES.



This little implement has met with great success and the annual sale of it already amounts to thousands, though it has only been introduced about two years. It is arranged so that two small steel brads prick the animal's neck every time he approaches sufficiently near to a fence, to bear downward on the lever, causing him every time to back away. They are not only an *absolute preventive* to fence jumping, but will in most cases cure animals entirely of the habit.—They are a perfect success, and we recommend them in the strongest terms to every one having breech stock. PRICE, \$1. 25.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore.

GRANT'S GRAIN CRADLES.

GRANT'S SOUTHERN PATTERN CRADLE.

GRANT'S VIAL PATTERN CRADLE.



4 finger, price.....	\$4 50
5 " "	4 75
6 " "	5 00

4 finger, price.....	\$4 50
5 " "	4 50
6 " "	4 75

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore.

To Tobacco Planters.

WE OFFER THE BEST TOBACCO FERTILIZER KNOWN.

We make a phosphate specially adapted for the growth of potatoes and tobacco which we brand



WHITMAN'S POTATO PHOSPHATE.

and which is made of the most concentrated and highly approved ingredients, We use as a base (1250 lbs.) of pure dissolved bone ash yielding 43 *per cent. soluble phosphate*, and we claim there is no substance known which will produce as high percentage as this (excepting the phosphoric acid be extracted by means too expensive to admit of its being used as a fertilizer). The balance is made up *entirely* of dried blood (testing 10 per ct. of Ammonia) and potash.

Potatoes and Tobacco require the same plant food, and the above mixture has proven itself one of the most successful fertilizers ever known for the promotion of the growth of these crops.

Price \$50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in new sacks.

E. WHITMAN & SONS, Manufacturers,

Nos. 145 & 147 W. Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

CROMWELL & CONGDON,

No. 51 Light Street,
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Manufacturers and Dealers in Every Description of

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Have always on hand a Large and Complete Assortment of
FARMING AND LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF SEEDS.

In our SEED DEPARTMENT will be found a Large and Select assortment of
FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,
Raised by or for us, and guaranteed to be FRESH AND TRUE TO NAME.

Proprietors of Patapsco Nurseries,

Situated one mile South of Baltimore, we are prepared to fill, at short notice, orders for
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBBERY, VINES, ROSES, GREEN HOUSE & BEDDING PLANTS.

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Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R.

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BAUGH & SONS

High Grade Manure for Tobacco.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

The old established article sold
Pure Ground Bones, Pure Bone
*for making Super-Phosphates.



Super-Phosphate of Lime.

under a guaranteed analysis. Also
Meal, and a full line of Chemicals

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No. 103 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

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OIL VITRIOL,

SALT CAKE, (Sulph. Soda),

NITRATE SODA,

KAINITE, (Sulph. Potash),

Chlorocalium, (Mur. Potash.)

Manufacturers and Manipulators of Phosphates,

On Orders and Formulas furnished by our Customers.

WE OFFER TO THE TRADE THE FOLLOWING GOODS, ALL OF WHICH ARE ABSOLUTELY
FREE FROM ADULTERATION:

DISSOLVED GROUND BONE, Containing 3 per ct. of Ammonia,

DISSOLVED SOUTH AMERICAN BONE ASH,

DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOPHATE.

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155 W. FAYETTE ST.

Jan-ly

WORKS,

FOOT OF LEADENHALL ST.

S. Sands Mills & Co.



General



Printers,

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Chromos for \$1. The grandest chance ever offered agents. We will mail to any address, post paid, 12 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of \$1. Sell for \$3 in an hour. Try a Chromo agency, it is the best paying agency out. Everybody loves and buys pictures. We have work and money for all, men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or travelling. Inclose \$1 in a letter.—Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

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Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, pen, penholder, pencil, patent yard measure, package of perfumery and a piece of jewelry. Single package with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents.

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Selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch; English rolled Gold plate; sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance; Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from \$60 to \$100. It sells and trades readily, for from \$25 to \$60. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price \$17 only. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send \$2 with the order, the balance of \$15 you can pay the Express Co., if the watch proves satisfactory.

ALL

CAN make splendid pay selling our goods. We have other novelties which are as staple as Flour. Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue, Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass. June-ly

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RESTORE your SIGHT,
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By reading our Illustrated PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY of the EYE-SIGHT. Tells how to Restore Impaired Vision and Overworked Eyes; how to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, and Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Diseases of the Eyes.

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Jan-ly

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Established in 1823.

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275 LEXINGTON ST.,
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Offers for sale now one of the largest miscellaneous collections of Plants in this country. Those wanting can be supplied on low terms, with cut flowers, designs and plants for decorative purposes; all orders punctually attended to, by applying at the above.

Annually importing for 40 years.

The Green House,

West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

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This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land and water furnish, in

BIRDS, GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors. Jan-ly.

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AGENT FOR THE RUSSELL PEERLESS
MOWER & REAPER.

No. 40 ENSOR STREET,

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

Agricultural and Horticultural

IMPLEMENTS & TOOLS,

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FERTILIZERS, &c.

Repairing Mowing Machines and Implements of various kinds. A call is solicited.

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Live Peacocks, Male Birds, 3 years old or over—Address, stating lowest cash price for bird, boxed ready for shipment by express C. O. D., to New York.

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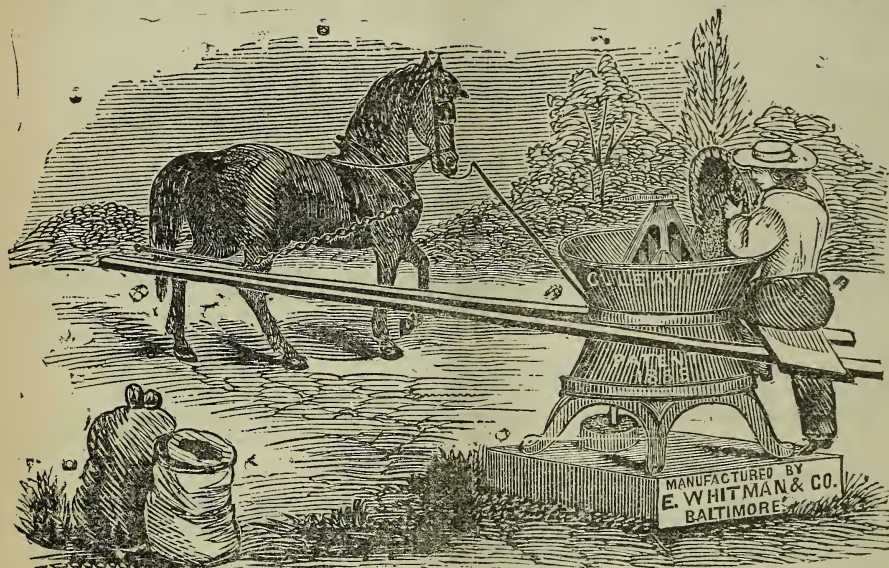
June-1t

P. O. Box 672, New York.

The Toll-Gate! Prize Picture send free! An ingenious gem! 50 objects to find! Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y. June-ly

From William Reenie of Toronto, Ont, Canada, his Descriptive Seed Catalogue for 1875.

"YOUNG AMERICA" CORN AND COB MILL.



The Young America Corn and Cob Mill, which so far surpasses all others, has been improved and made stronger than ever, and is now in the field, carrying everything before it. We annex a list of the Premiums it has received over the Double Cylinder, Little Giant, Magic Mill, Star Mill, Maynard's Mill, and all others that have come into competition with it.

First Premium at New York State Fair.

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First Premium at N. Carolina State Fair.

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PRICE \$50.

TRIAL OF CORN AND COB MILLS AT THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

The following Table shows the Time occupied by each of the Mills on Exhibition in Grinding half a bushel of Corn and Cobs.

YOUNG AMERICA, 2 minutes and 40 seconds.

LITTLE GIANT, 4 " 45 "

MAGIC MILL, 6 "

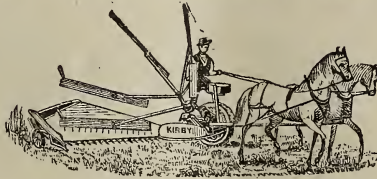
SINCLAIR & CO'S MILLS, 2 trials, average time, 6 minutes, 58 seconds.

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THE BURDICK INDEPENDENT REAPER with BALTIMORE SELF-RAKE, was awarded FIRST PREMIUM and DIPLOMA at Maryland State Fair, 1873. The COMBINED KIRBY REAPER and MOWER with BALTIMORE SELF RAKE, received FIRST PREMIUM, at Montgomery County and Carroll County, Maryland Fairs, 1873. The KIRBY TWO-WHEEL MOWER, received FIRST PREMIUM at Carroll County, Frederick County and Montgomery County, Maryland Fairs, 1873.

Simple, Strong and Durable.

POSITIVELY NO SIDE DRAUGHT, NO WEIGHT ON THE HORSES' NECKS. Extras and repairs constantly on hand. Send for Circular and Price List.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Of all Kinds, CUCUMBER PUMPS, SEEDS, &c.

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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SHIPPING AND GRAIN BAGS FOR HIRE.

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FERTILIZERS.

SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO :

Of Undoubted Excellence for Cotton and Tobacco.

Ammoniated Alkaline Phosphate :

The Patrons Manure, to whom we refer.

BONE AND MEAT FERTILIZER :

This article being combined with POTASH, contains all the elements necessary for the growth of the plant and the maturity of the fruit.

LONE STAR BRAND OF FLOUR OF BONE :

From our Extensive Factory at Falton, Texas.

AMMONIACAL MATTER :

Manufactured of uniform quality.

POTASH SALTS, of our own importation.

Sulphuric Acid, Dissolved Bones,

And all Articles required for the making of a good
Manure, in store, and for sale, by

R. W. L. RASIN & CO.,

S. W. Cor. South and Water Sts.

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THE MARYLAND FARMER.

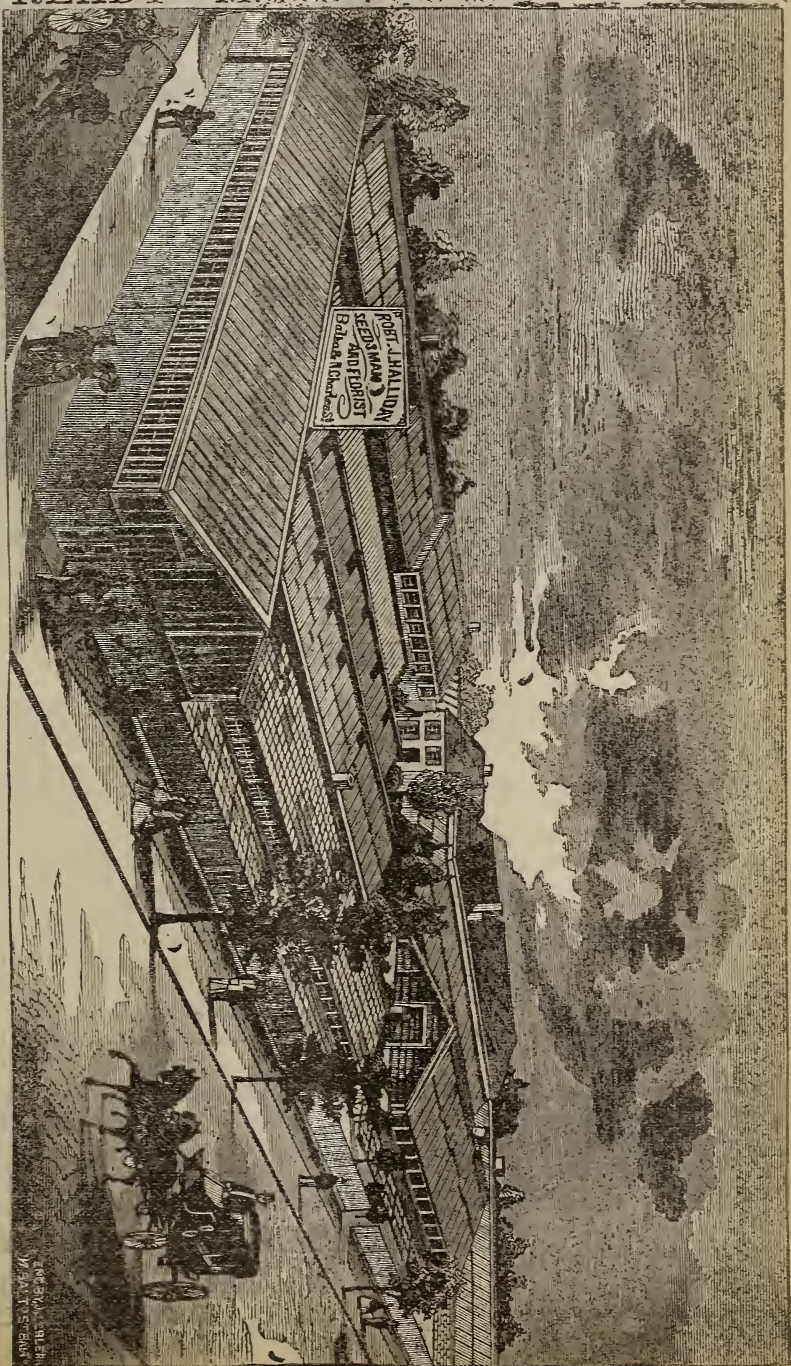
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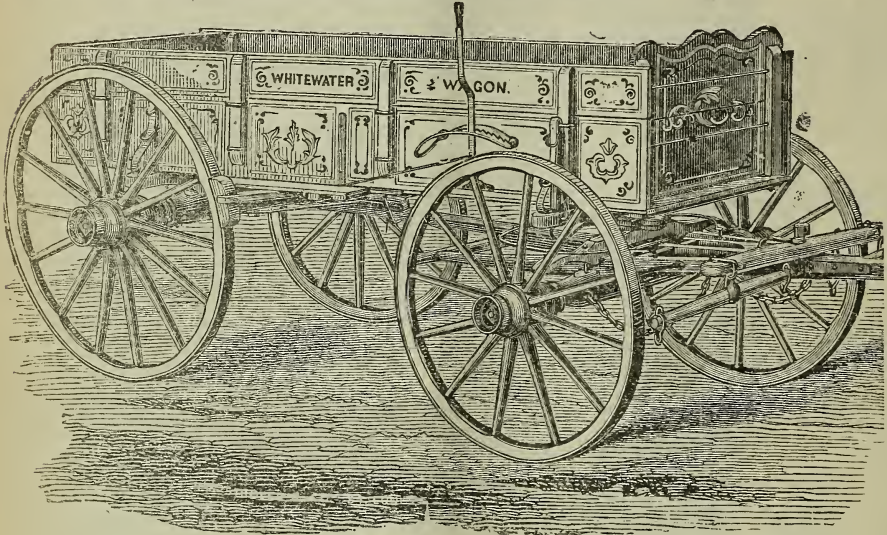
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Address,



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WHITMAN'S FARM AND FREIGHT WAGONS.



REDUCED PRICES. THIMBLE SKEIN.

			Capacity.
3 inch	Thimble Skein,	Light 2 Horse.....	\$110 00—2500 lbs.
3 1/4 "	"	" Medium 2 Horse.....	115.00—3000 lbs.
3 1/2 "	"	" Heavy 2 Horse.....	120 00—4000 lbs.
3 3/4 "	"	" 3 or 4 Horse.....	125 00—5000 lbs.
3 3/4 "	"	" for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains.....	140 00—5000 lbs.

The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c.

IRON AXLE WAGONS.

1 1/2 inch	Iron Axle,	Light 2 Horse.....	\$115 00—2300 lbs.
1 3/4 "	"	" Medium 2 Horse.....	120 00—2800 lbs.
1 7/8 "	"	" Heavy 2 Horse.....	130 00—3500 lbs.
2 "	"	" for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains.....	140 00—5000 lbs.
2 1/2 "	"	" 4 " " " " " " " " " "	170 00—7000 lbs.

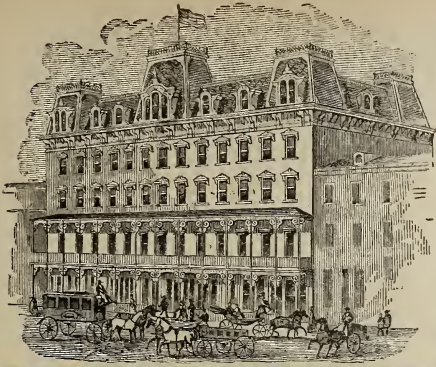
The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c. Brakes and Seats furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz:

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

EVERY WAGON WARRANTED.

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C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.

Capacity 350 Guests.

Has just received a series of Costly and Elegant Improvements, embracing every Department of the Hotel, having been Remodeled, Enlarged and Newly Furnished throughout thereby supplying a want long felt by the traveling public, a "FIRST CLASS HOTEL," at the very moderate price of \$2.50 per day.

There is attached to the Hotel the most Elegant and extensive RESTAURANT in the city, thereby enabling persons to engage Rooms and live on the European plan, if so desired.
Jan-1y

THOMAS M. HARVEY,

West Grove, Chester County, Pa.

Breeder & Shipper of Butter Dairy Stock,

INCLUDING

PURE GUERNSEY, ALDERNEY, AND JERSEY.

Also, Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs, and Dark Brahma Chickens,

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Bred from the best Strains of Imported Stock.

For Cultivating the Crop of 1875.

MALTA IRON BEAM DOUBLE SHOVEL PLOWS.

WHITMAN'S REVERSIBLE TEETH CULTIVATORS, (Stationary and Expanding.)

WHITMAN'S SOLID STEEL TEETH CULTIVATORS, (Stationary and Expanding.)

WHITMAN'S TOBACCO CULTIVATORS.

WHITMAN'S HARROW CULTIVATORS.

CULTIVATOR TEETH OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHITMAN'S CELEBRATED COTTON PLOWS.

WHITMAN'S COTTON SWEEPS, (all the various patterns.)

HOES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW.

All of the Very Best Quality and at the Lowest Market Prices.

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1875. FOR THE HARVEST OF 1875.

The Excelsior Reaper, [with Dropper or Self-Rake.]

The Excelsior Mower.

The Sprague Mower.

The American Hay Tedder.

The Paddock Wheel Rake.

The Eagle Wheel Rake, (Self Discharging.)

The Excelsior Wheel Rake.

Revolving Rakes.

Spring Teeth Gleaners.

The Genuine Grant Grain Cradles.

Dunn Edge Tool Co.'s Scythes.

Whitman's Horsepowers and Threshers.

Westinghouse Horsepowers, Threshers and Cleaners.

Wheeler & Melick " " "

Brearly " " "

Climax, Pelton, Wright's & Wagoner's Horsepowers.

Steam Engines, Mounted and Stationary, (for farm use, &c.

Montgomery Rockaway Wheat Fans.

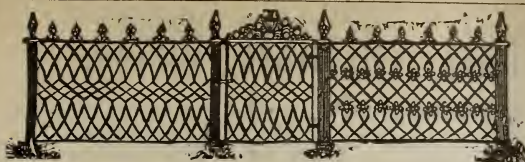
Rye Threshers, [Straw Preserving.]

And a large assortment of Harvest Tools and Agricultural Implements of every description.

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**WIRE RAILING
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ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORKS.**

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No. 36 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Md.

MANUFACTURE

Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c.

SIEVES, FENDERS, CAGES, SAND & COAL SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE, &c.
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Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**WATCHES, DIAMONDS & NEW BRONZES,
TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,
TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.**

Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

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No. 135 W. Baltimore St., near Calvert St., Baltimore.

MARYLAND POUDRETTE,

Rich in Phosphates, Ammonia and other Alkaline Salts,

AS PER ANALYSIS, containing in one ton of 2,000 pounds, say

34 pounds Ammonia,

39 pounds Potash,

38 pounds Phosphoric Acid,

Also, LIME, MAGNESIA, and other valuable constituents in smaller quantities.—

For sale, packed in barrels or bags, at \$15 per ton, 2,000 pounds, by

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

28 Holliday street, Baltimore.

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100,000 PEACH TREES,

BESIDES A VARIED AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

OTHER NURSERY STOCK,

For sale very low, at Middletown Nursery and Fruit Farm.

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Twenty-four years trial in America and England—we offer you

LISTER'S STANDARD FERTILIZERS,

Not to be excelled by any Manufacturers.

Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate of Lime,

Guaranteed to be Cheaper than the best Phosphate in the market,
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A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf FRUIT TREES, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, Hardy Ornamental and Climbing SHRUBS, GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c.

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Dealers in Fruit Trees and Plants.

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Sheller, plain.

Double Spout Hand or Power Sheller. Single Spout Shellers—all kinds.

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I claim to have bred Brown Leghorn Fowls as long as any person in America, and to have the LARGEST WHITE EAR-LOBE STOCK there is now in the world. Am breeding them at Buffalo, N. Y., for my western trade, and at several other places beside my Home Yards. Have over 2000 Thorough Bred Chicks.

I also offer to beat with said Brown Leghorns any other breed of fowls in the world—laying eggs, or for early poultry. They are non-sitters. Have taken 1st and special premiums at all the exhibitions I have attended this season. Am breeding from three 1st premium Cocks and Cockerels, and several 2d and 3d premiums. Have sold no PREMIUM birds. I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES & CURRANTS,

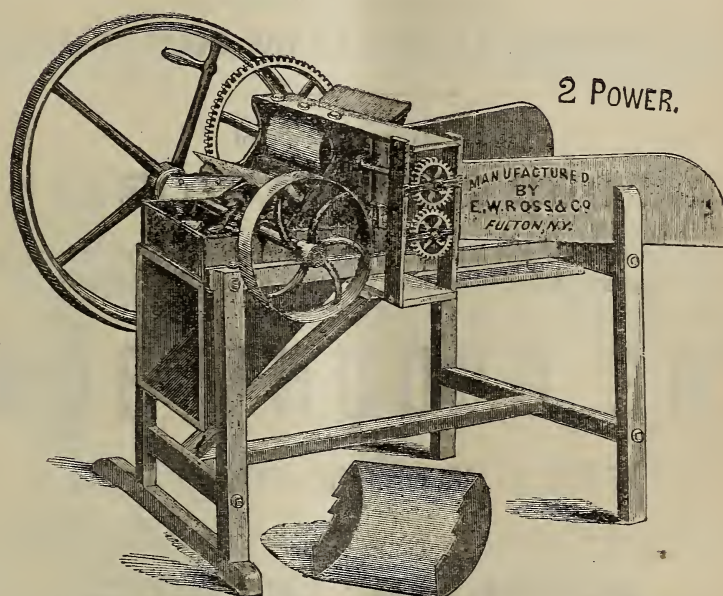
and have several acres under cultivation—have taken first premiums at the Worcester County Horticultural Society's annual exhibition, for largest and best collections Strawberries, five years in succession, and have sold Strawberries grown out of doors at a higher price per quart than any other man in the State. I also offer a limited number of Plants of my new seedling Strawberry, Kinney's No. 10. I have tested the No. 10 thoroughly, fruiting one acre the past season, and shall set 5 acres for next season. It is by far the most profitable Market Strawberry I am acquainted with. Is a seedling of Wilson crossed on Jucunda. Is a better berry in every respect than the Wilson, and nearly two weeks later. Is just what we have all been watching for. It does remarkably well in all soils where it has been tried. As hardy as Wilson, is stronger in growth, and as productive.

I shall sell a limited number of plants in the spring of 1875, at \$3 per dozen, \$20 per hundred, and \$100 per thousand.

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THE CUMING'S IMPROVED FEED CUTTER.

The Only Perfect Machines
FOR CUTTING HAY, STRAW, STALKS,
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The CUMING'S CUTTERS are fifteen years ahead of all other makes. Fifteen years ago they were what other cutters are now, that is, geared cutters. The Cuming's are not geared, receiving the power direct upon the knives.

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The machines are made from the choicest material and perfectly finished, and are well known in the North and West, and can now be had in all the principal cities and towns of Pennsylvania, Maryland and the South. Send for circulars to

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AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

An experience of more than thirty years in the manufacture of a

SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

(from crude stock gathered daily from the Butchers in this market, with whom we have yearly contracts,) coupled with the fact of our inability, as to former seasons, of filling all orders sent to us, has demonstrated the advisability of our making a considerable outlay so as to meet demands upon us, and think we are now situated to please all that may favor us with a call. Thankful for past favors we hope in the future to merit a continuance of the same.

Respectfully,

JOHN BULLOCK & SON,

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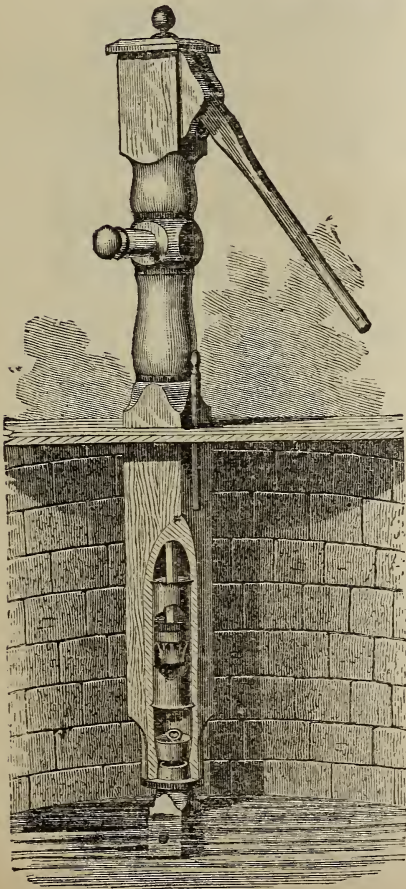
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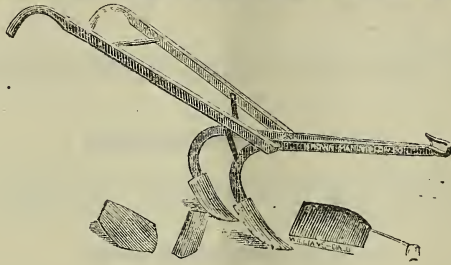


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METAL LINED
Cucumber Wood Pumps.

These Pumps have proven themselves to be the best made, least liable to get out of order, the best working and most durable and desirable Farm Pumps ever made. We have come in competition with nearly every other Cucumber Pump made in the country, and the verdict is, invariably, that the Whitman Pump is far superior to all others. They are suitable for wells of any depth up to 100 feet, and our prices are, when the quality of the goods is considered, less than that of any other Pump made.

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AGENTS FOR MARYLAND AND THE SOUTHERN STATES FOR THE
**MALTA IRON BEAM
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The Best Implement ever invented for the Cultivation of Corn, &c.

Any farmer who once uses them will not do without them!

During an experience of over thirty years in supplying plows and agricultural implements to the farmers of Maryland and the Southern States, we have never sold any article that has met with greater and more deserved success.

The Bull Tongue is a very narrow shovel to use on the front standard when the corn is very young.

The Clod Fender is to prevent any earth being thrown on the corn.

The regular shovel is used when the corn is a foot high or more.

The Mouldboard is used to throw the earth up to the corn when the corn is pretty well grown.

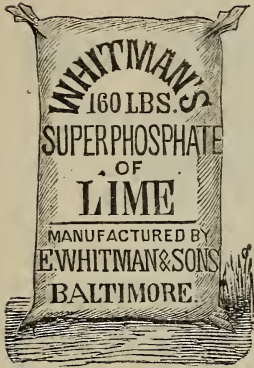
PRICES.

Plow.....	\$8 00 with shovels only.
Extra Shovels.....	1 25 each.
Mouldboard.....	1 50 "
Bull Tongue.....	1 00 "
Clod Fenders.....	1 00 "

To prevent confusion we would add most of the plows we sell are with the shovels only, though the Mouldboard, Bull Tongues and Clod Fenders are very useful additions.

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PURE FERTILIZERS.



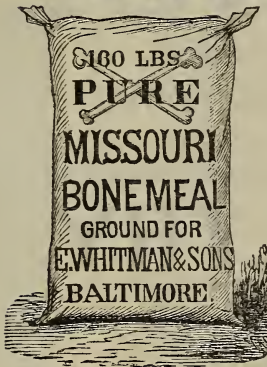
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Price \$50 Per Ton, in Sacks, of 160 pounds each.

MISSOURI BONE MEAL.

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Analysis : Ammonia..... 4.58
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Which is the highest analysis yielded by pure bone. The largest particles are smaller than timothy seed.

Price \$48 Per Ton, in Sacks of 160 lbs. each.

CAUTION!

As some parties are offering as MISSOURI BONE MEAL other than the genuine article, we caution all persons that none is genuine unless the bags are branded as shown in the accompanying cut. Our Trade Mark is copyrighted, and we take the entire production of the Mill, and all infringements upon our copyright will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. This article is perfectly pure, and has made a reputation for excellence never equaled by any Bone offered in this market. We do not claim that Bones ground in Missouri are any better than others, but we do claim that the Bone ground by our MILL is perfectly pure, and in unusually fine condition. "Missouri Bone Meal" is a name that we gave to designate this particular article; and to keep other dealers from palming off their goods upon those desiring the genuine Missouri Bone Meal, we have had our Trade Mark copyrighted.

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PRICE \$40 PER TON.

We have sold hundreds of tons of this Bone, and it has invariably given satisfaction. Peruvian Guano, South Carolina Bone (fine ground or dissolved,) Plaster, Sulphuric Acid, Potash, Sulphate of Soda, Nitrate of Soda, and all kinds of Fertilizer materials always on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.

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Light Brahmas, Black Cochins,

Buff Cochins, and Sebright Bantams,

And can also furnish most of the varieties of

PURE BRED FOWLS, DUCKS AND TURKIES,

At very low prices for pure bloods. Have a large stock Light Brahmas on hand, and can fill orders in any quantities with No. 1 birds.

Satisfaction given. No Circulars, but gladly write any information.

Prices usually from \$4 to \$5 each—some *very extra* birds a little higher. Prices include boxing, &c.

A few **BERKSHIRE SWINE**, same stock as stock 1st Prize at Connecticut State Agricultural Exhibition last September. Extra fine specimens \$10 each at 8 weeks old.

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